THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9136. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Retreat of the Rebel Army to Manassas.

Grand Balloon Reconnoissance by General Smith.

Important Letter of the President to General Fremont.

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&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1861.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GENERAL FREMONT.

The following letter from President Lincoln to Major General Fremont was transmitted to the latter on the 12th instant:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT.—

SIR—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2d inst., was just received. Assured that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30, I perceived no general objection to it; the particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subjects, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered, that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE REBEL ARMY AT MANASSAS—A BATTLE NOT ANTICIPATED BEFORE MONDAY MORNING.

A balloon reconnoissance to-day develops the fact that the body of the enemy that advanced last night fell back behind Munson's hill; that there are also large camps of rebels at Centreville and Fairfax Court House, and that the main body of the rebel army has fallen back to Manassas and is now encamped there.

The enemy cannot move forward in sufficient force to give battle earlier than Monday morning, judging from the developements made to-day.

There is no doubt that the enemy is making an effort to persuade our forces out of their intrenchments, fearing to attack us, but preferring to be attacked, so that they can fall back behind their masked batteries again, a la Bull run.

The enemy withdrew this morning from before our lines rather more hastily than they came upon them last night. The opinion of our experienced officers is that the enemy did not like the appearance of our works. They are not masked, but present a bold front. Of course the precipitate return of the enemy is a subject of speculation. Some of our military chieftains assert that he only dashed down upon our lines for a feint, to attract the attention of Gen. McClellan away from a more formidable demonstration in the direction of Great Falls or Edwards' Ferry. Others think that the rebels are breaking up their entire camp between here and Manassas, and made a movement forward to engage our attention while they remove their cannon towards Richmond and destroy their earthworks at Manassas. This latter opinion is entertained by very few. The general belief is that the enemy intends to give battle somewhere upon our line within forty-eight hours.

THE REBEL ADVANCE YESTERDAY.

The sudden approach of a large body of the rebels on our lines yesterday was not the harbinger of an immediate battle to-day, as was generally anticipated. There is no doubt that the enemy are in some force along our lines, and the system of the sudden forays on our pickets may at an early day be followed by a general attack on the defences of Washington. The attack on our pickets yesterday was by a body of twelve hundred rebels, divided into proper divisions of cavalry, artillery—four pieces—and infantry. This rebel force started from Fall's Church at about two o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding towards our pickets in front of their centre, near Ball's Cross Roads, firing wild discharges of grape, canister and shell wherever they thought our pickets were posted, without counting on an attack from any force that we might have sent to meet them. They proceeded in quick time along the right of our line of pickets, driving them into camp, and keeping up a desultory fire with their artillery. The enemy's artillery were seen to cross a field in full view of the Union camps near the Chain Bridge, proceeding in the direction of Great Falls. As the enemy proceeded they committed various acts of vandalism, burning the houses, barns and corn cribs of all those people suspected of being devoted to the Union. To-day our line of pickets was fully re-established, and strong scouting parties sent out into the country for several miles to observe the movements of the enemy.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH AND PROFESSOR LOWE.

Professor Lowe and Brigadier General Smith made an aerial reconnoissance to-day, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge. The General made close observation of the surrounding country, and obtained the exact position of the enemy near our lines. Professor Lowe corroborates all that portion of this despatch relative to the rebel force that attacked our lines yesterday. He says he saw twelve hundred men and four pieces of cannon moving out of Fall's Church, and reported the same to headquarters.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE RECONNOITERING FORCE OF THE REBELS.

The advance of a large reconnoitering force of the rebel troops in the neighborhood of Ball's Cross Roads, and the destruction of property of known Union men, were renewed this morning. They drove in our pickets to within half a mile of the Roads, so as to get possession of a house occupied by a colored man named Lem Bennett, which they burnt to the ground. Bennett and his wife were captured two weeks ago and taken South. The names of those who had suffered by the torch of the enemy are Basil Hall, whose house is located a mile and a quarter to the right of the Cross Roads. Everything perishable belonging to him was destroyed, excepting six cows which our troops succeeded in bringing away this morning. Mr. Hall's loss is six thousand dollars. This house has been alternately occupied by the Confederate pickets and our own. Mr. Hall says that he had previously suffered very much from the destruction of his furniture by the DeKalb regiment, of New York, for which he has made out a bill of damages against the government. Messrs. Whipple and Thomas and Samuel Burch also suffered by the fire; the conflagration being extended to all known Union men.

The dwelling of Hon. C. H. Upton is spared yet. The rebels occupy it and have a large force in that vicinity.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan, accompanied by General Burnside and a corps of topographical engineers, proceeded this forenoon to Virginia, by way of the Chain Bridge.

AFFAIRS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

The position of affairs at Munson's Hill remains unchanged. No large force is visible from this side of the entrenchments.

A LIEUTENANT AND THREE PRIVATES PROBABLY TAKEN PRISONERS.

In a skirmish last night near Ball's Cross Roads it is feared that a lieutenant in the Third Vermont regiment and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts regiment were taken prisoners, as they are missing.

BURNING OF THE WOODS NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

From a prominent position on the Virginia side of the river to-day, a dense column of smoke was seen ascending in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the confederates evidently burning the woods in that direction around their fortifications.

REGIMENTS UNDER ARMS.

Nearly all the regiments in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights and the Chain Bridge were out under arms during all last night.

THE ARMY.

Captain Thaddeus P. Mott, of New York, has or will receive, in a few days, authority to enlist a full regiment of artillery for garrison and field purposes. Captain Mott is a young New Yorker, son of Dr. Valentine Mott, and as an artillerist has no superior either for courage or skill. His battery has been variously engaged with the enemy several times within the past week, and on every occasion he has received the commendation of his commanding General. Captain James McMahon's and Captain Diehl's batteries, of the Fourth New York State Artillery, will be invited to join Captain Mott's new regiment.

To-day the Massachusetts Fourteenth infantry regiment of volunteers, Colonel Green, commanding, was detached from Richardson's brigade and assigned to special duty, and will be hereafter known as a regiment of artillery. The men have devoted themselves to the exercise of the guns since they have been stationed at Fort Albany, and have attracted the attention of General McClellan to a degree warranting the promotion mentioned. This is considered a high compliment to the officers and men of the regiment. At evening parade this afternoon the men were greatly delighted upon learning the news.

The Lincoln Cavalry, composed of two companies from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, and nine from New York, is now thoroughly organized, the field and staff officers having been sworn in, as follows:—Colonel McReynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Von Schikfues, formerly of the Prussian army; Majors—C. H. Ogle, late of the regular army of dragoons; A. Waldums, who raised two companies in New York, and Auguste Howard, formerly of the Prussian army, Adjutant Ballerstry, of New York; Quartermaster E. H. Bailey, formerly of Michigan, and Chaplain Raleigh, latterly of Newark, New Jersey, and an old and intimate friend of Colonel McReynolds.

Leave of absence has been granted Second Lieutenant Mears, Ninth infantry, to enable him to accept the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the First regiment of Volunteers, known as Sharpshooters.

It is the design of the General in command to establish in this city a camp of instruction, in which to perfect the recruits in skirmish and infantry drill.

Major Bayard, late of Van Alen's cavalry, has been appointed to command one of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments.

The artillery practice is daily continued at the forts.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF COL. MILES.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. D. S. Miles, Second infantry, has been adjourned by Major General McClellan until further orders—i. e., indefinitely. This is a peculiar hardship to Col. Miles, if not a manifest injustice. The prosecution had closed. Of course all its evidence is on record. But five witnesses for the defence had been examined when the court was adjourned until the 15th inst. Witnesses from every section of the country—civilians, Senators and members of Congress, beside army and volunteer officers—were present to give evidence in favor of Col. Miles, when again the exigencies of the service require a further postponement.

MORE TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin, since his return from here to Harrisburg, has entered upon his duties with renewed spirit. He expects to be able to send forward six thousand additional troops next week. One of the regiments is under command of Col. Knipe, the celebrated rifle shot. E. C. Williams will command a regiment of cavalry, and expects to be able to raise a brigade.

REBEL RAILROAD FROM RICHMOND TO HARPER'S FERRY.

It has been ascertained that the iron rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad taken up by the rebels, and the machinery removed from the company's shops at Martinsburg, were intended to be used in constructing and stocking a railroad connection between Strasburg and Winchester, so as to afford the rebels a continuous line of railroad from Richmond to Harper's Ferry.

DESPATCHES FROM HATTERAS INLET—CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The following despatches have been received at the Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, HATTERAS INLET, Sept. 10, 1861.

SIR—I have to state for the information of the department that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the Susan Jane, of Nevis, West Indies. This schooner was called the Charles McCees when she cleared at Newbern, N. C., two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies, and at Nevis Island obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale or endorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then took on board an assorted cargo consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, axes, &c., all of which were purchased in New York and Boston, as is shown by the bills of lading from different leading houses in those cities. I send the prize to Philadelphia or New York, at the discretion of the prize master, Lieutenant Crosby, so he may be authorized to enter the port most accessible at this stormy period of the year. I send all the papers found on board the prize in charge of Lieutenant Crosby, to be handed to the proper admiralty officer; also Captain Ireland and four of the crew. I shall detain for the present two passengers, believed to be supercargoes, and also the mate. When his duty is completed I have to request that Lieutenant Crosby may be permitted to return to his important duties at this place as Post Captain, under the orders of General Wool. I sent Lieutenant Crosby on board the prize because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, like the three already captured, stood in under the belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The Pawnee, showing no colors, was taken for an English cruiser, and the vessels were not boarded until they were inside the bar. We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the south western side of the entrance, where it is believed a picket guard is stationed to watch our movements. I enclose a letter found among the papers of the so called Susan Jane, which may give the department some idea of the policy pursued in Nova Scotia. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ROWAN, Commander, U. S. N.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The list of vessels captured at Cape Hatteras is as follows:—Schooners Susan Jane, Ocean Wave, Harriet Wynn and Mary Ware.

HOW THE REBEL POSTAL SERVICE IS MANAGED.

The "Confederate State" thieves are now engaged in the laudable enterprise of using our old Post Office stamp, which encloses the name of the place where and date when the letter is deposited. I have seen one of these envelopes, dated "Richmond, August 14, 1861." On the upper left corner are the printed words, "Free—Official Business." Following this is the written signature of "B. Baker." On the right upper corner of the envelope is the following, printed:—"Confederate States of America, Post Office Department, Auditor's office." The direction upon the envelope is as follows:—"P. M., Mount Prospect, Obion county, Tenn." This is one of a package of one thousand letters seized by a government agent at Louisville, that neutral city being the channel of communication for treasonable documents. The envelope contained the following document, which is more curious than important:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., August 12, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

SIR—Your attention is called to the acts of Congress authorizing the transmission of letters, packages or other matter, through the mails free of postage. This privilege is limited to the following named persons:—The Postmaster General and his chief clerks, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, the chiefs of the Appointment, Contract and Finance Bureaus, and deputy postmasters, and in every case the letter or package must relate exclusively to their official business, and deputy postmasters must endorse upon every letter the words "Post Office Business," over their own signatures.

BOLLING BAKER, Auditor.

To ——— ———.

THE PREPARATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury presented an animated scene on Tuesday night. Over two hundred clerks were engaged in cutting and trimming demand notes, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. These were all engaged in one long room of the new Treasury extension, in which are placed twenty tables, supplied with ten pair of shears each. Every man receives one hundred sheets, which are charged to him. They must be cut, returned, and his account cancelled, before he leaves the room. In another room are some twenty clerks detailed for signing the demand notes, who are obliged to work almost incessantly to supply the pressing calls for this national loan at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The calls became so urgent yesterday that Secretary Chase found it necessary to largely increase the force engaged in their preparation. He at once notified the heads of bureaus to detail such clerks as could be spared on this work. The reply was that all hands were busy on regular duty. The law requiring the work to be performed by the regular employes, Secretary Chase immediately directed an order to be issued for all the clerks in the four bureaus to report for extra duty after dinner and out of office hours. Hence the great force at work on the notes Tuesday night. The clerks were given to understand that such of them as could not devote a few extra hours of labor to their country in its present exigency could be dispensed with entirely. The result was that all were on hand. It must be remembered that each note must have two signatures—those of the Register and Treasurer—that three thousand signatures is a large day's work for one man, and that five million dollars of five dollar notes requires two million signatures; then one can begin to see what is required of the Treasury Department in this branch. Besides overseeing all this, and attending to the ordinary routine business, the correspondence of the Assistant Secretary covers over three reams of letter paper daily. These letters must all be written, copied, signed and franked. To accomplish all this Secretary Chase and his assistants are obliged to work sixteen hours out of twenty-four. It is the determination of the department to so organize the force that one and a half to two and a half millions of notes per day can be placed regularly in the hands of the banks, until the whole one hundred and fifty million of seven and three-tenths coupon and fifty million demand notes are in circulation.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth New York regiment, lately damaged in reputation by a mutiny in its ranks, has been attached to the brigade of General Fitz John Porter. Under his management it promises to become one of the best disciplined regiments in the service, and to conduct itself so well, that when it returns home, instead of bearing back the odium of a mutiny, it will carry with it an honorable fame. It is greatly desired that the Governor should take measures to promptly fill up its ranks to the maximum number, and afford it a fair opportunity to retrieve its reputation.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interest of American exhibitors at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in the city of London, September, 1862:—

William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; James Henry of the Smithsonian Institution; Robert B. Minturn, of New York; J. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania; John H. Klipbart, of Ohio; James R. Partridge, of Maryland; H. P. Johnson, of New York; Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; W. W. Seaton, of Washington; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

Provost Marshal General Porter arrested nine secessionists to-night, citizens of Washington.

PAYMENT OF REGIMENTS.

A large number of regiments have been paid off within the last few days.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

About the 1st of October the Post Office Department will substitute the ruled envelopes for the unruled, without additional charge to the public.

THE NAVY.

Commander Porter has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty in the Mississippi river.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET—ENTRANCE OF FOUR VESSELS UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13, Via BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning.

The Susquehanna and Pawnee still remained there. The former had sustained but little injury in the collision with the gunboat Flag. The Spaulding brought the remnant of Colonel Weber's regiment and nearly one thousand stand of arms, which were captured from the rebels, and a dozen prisoners taken from the prizes made at Hatteras Inlet.

Four vessels had run into the inlet with English colors flying, under the supposition that that place still belonged to the rebels, the federal flag having been temporarily hauled down. Pilots were offered the vessels and every facility for getting in. They did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels—the Susan Jane and Harriet Ryan—were from the British provinces and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing.

Our troops at the inlet have mounted all the guns, and rendered those effective which had been spiked by the rebels before their surrender.

No intelligence of importance had been received from the Sound or from the mainland.

General Reynolds had arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to-morrow by the S. R. Spaulding to assume command at Hatteras Inlet.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The streets have been full of extravagant rumors all day, put afloat by the rebels to keep their spirits up. Of course there is no truth in them.

There are rumors this evening of additional arrests, but in the absence of reliable information we forbear giving the names of the parties.

TREASON IN FREEDOM, MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14, 1861.

There is abundant evidence to convict Robert Elliot, of Freedom, Maine, of treason. One of Elliot's brothers gave out that Col. Smart would be lynched if he went to Freedom, but notwithstanding, he went there with three friends on Friday night, and during the night obtained full testimony against Elliot, without molestation from his rebel military company.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX UNION PRISONERS SENT TO CASTLE PINCKNEY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says one hundred and fifty-six Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from among those members of the New York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition, were yesterday afternoon despatched by railroad to Castle Pinckney, a small fortification in Charleston harbor, for safe keeping. Included in the number stated above are a number of officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received at the battle of Stone Bridge. The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the depot of the Petersburg Railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of fifty men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana battalion, commanded by Lieutenant C. W. Brockett, of the rebel army, who are to accompany them all the distance to Charleston. Twenty-five men of the detachment detailed from the Madison (La.) infantry, marched ahead of the prisoners, the rear being brought up by twenty-five men of the Natchez (Miss.) Rifles. The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accommodation, each car being guarded by fifteen Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number venturing to cheat their depression with a smile. They were followed to the depot by a very large crowd, who, nevertheless, entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which should wound the feelings of the prisoners. Eight of the eleven Yankee mercenaries who escaped from the tobacco factories in this city on Friday night have been arrested and brought back. The three remaining fugitives, Captain Hurd and Lieutenants Murphy and Rainor, can scarcely escape the vigilant pursuit which has been put upon their track.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN HURD, QUARTERMASTER MURPHY AND LIEUTENANT RAYNOR FROM RICHMOND.

We published yesterday a portion of an account of the escape of Captain Hurd, Quartermaster Murphy and Lieutenant Raynor from Richmond, where they had been detained as prisoners of war since the battle of Bull run. After detailing the manner of their escape from Richmond, and the incidents of their toilsome journey till the bank of the Potomac was reached, where they represented that they were rebel officers, with despatches, Lieutenant Murphy's narrative continues:—

They were directed up to a creek, on nearing which they discovered a negro rowing in a boat. They watched him until he landed, when they quietly stole his boat and rowed down the creek to the Potomac. They found the boat too small to carry them across the river, and meeting another negro, they traded for a better though a small boat, giving him three dollars in addition.

They accidentally started on their journey across the Potomac from the mouth of Pope's creek, where they saw the plain slab announcing the spot where Washington was born. At that point the Potomac is wide, and they had hardly started before a heavy storm arose, and they remained in the greatest peril for some hours. One was constantly kept bailing, but by good fortune they reached a Maryland fishing smack. Even then they had great difficulty in reaching our vessels. They landed near the residence of Mr. Burroughs, at Cedar Point, a determined Union man, who received and kindly treated them. The next day they proceeded to a point three miles distant, and hailed the revenue cutter Howell Cobb, asking that a boat be sent for them, they stating that they were prisoners escaped from Richmond. The request was regarded as a snare of the rebels, and it was refused, and, much disappointed, weary and travel worn, they made their way again to Mr. Burroughs' house. Captain Hurd, in the meantime, having left the party, was near being captured by the Maryland secessionists. This morning, however, they succeeded in reaching the Howell Cobb, where they were kindly received by her officers, and were then transferred to the Resolute, which conveyed them to the city.

Of the condition and strength of the rebel army none of the three gentlemen were able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, although they are all intelligent, educated and observing men. Their communications were principally with privates of the rebel army or citizens, who, of course, were only apprised of the movements by popular rumor. They conclude, however, that they have a very powerful force, with an abundance of provisions. The rebels themselves appeared to be in excellent spirits, and anxious for another battle with the Yankees.

Mr. Murphy was surprised at the large number of Irishmen in the rebel ranks. They were indifferently clothed, the material used being almost entirely of a gray homespun cloth. They were well armed with Springfield and other improved muskets, and Colt's revolvers seemed to be as numerous among privates as they were in our own ranks. A favorite arm which they wore was a huge bowie knife. No specie was in circulation of any moment, shinplasters being the only circulating medium in extensive use. Merchants would not receive bills in payment, except a certain quantity of goods were purchased.

The fortifications about Richmond, as they learned by the Richmond papers, had been completed a few days before their escape, and the negroes who had worked upon them were discharged. They were done mostly by free negroes pressed into the service, who had been paid $11 per month in Virginia currency.

The gentlemen desire to express their thanks to Captain Craven, Lieutenant Gash, Captain Foster, and others of our fleet, for acts of kindness to them after they had reached the decks of the flotilla.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1861.

The national loan subscription to-day amounts to nearly $200,000.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Sept. 8, 1861.

Movements of Government Vessels—Proclamation of Major French, &c.

The United States steamship Richmond, Captain Pope, having coaled and watered at this station, sailed at an early hour of the morning of the 5th on a cruise. It is said that she is ordered to continue her search for the Sumter and brig Jeff Davis. The United States storeship Nightingale, Hand, from New York, with stores for the squadron, arrived on the 5th, nineteen days from New York. She is still at anchor off Fort Taylor, and will go to sea at daylight to-morrow. The United States Guard, Balls, from New York, also with stores, &c., for the fleet, arrived on the 7th, and is now at anchor off Fort Taylor. She is bound hence to Fort Pickens. The schooner Trojan, Stroud, sailed on the 7th for Philadelphia. Passengers—J. D. Leefeldt, of Albany, N. Y., and others.

Major French, the commanding officer of Key West, has published the following important order. Its promulgation has caused a vast amount of commotion among the secessionists here, and they are about to commence their flight Northward or towards secessia—anticipating the sixty day limit to their stay in this Union city by precipitate and hearty retreats. A large number leave with their families and household goods and gods next week. All go to the first rebel port, Tampa—a poor and unimportant town in the bay—already filled to repletion with half starved rebels from Key West, and unable to support any considerable increase to her population. This is Major French's order:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 6, 1861.

ORDER NO. 82.

1. Within ten days from this date all male citizens of the island of Key West who have taken the oath of allegiance will send their names to these headquarters to be registered.

2. Within thirty days from this date all the citizens of this island are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

3. At the termination of sixty days, all citizens of this island who have failed and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States will be removed from Key West. This will also apply to the families of those who have left the island to join the rebel forces.

WM. H. FRENCH, Commander.

NINETY-SEVEN GUNS FOR OLD KENTUCKY.

The grand salute in honor of Old Kentucky's fidelity to the Union, and repudiation of the bogus confederacy of Jeff. Davis, was fired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the grounds of the Park Barracks, in accordance with the announcement previously made. Some thousand enthusiastic people were assembled in the vicinity and cheered lustily for Kentucky, the Union and the constitution. Ninety-seven guns were fired in honor of the seventy-one representatives and twenty-six senators of the Kentucky Legislature. The cannon used on the occasion was the four pound field piece Governor Morgan. Captain George Hawbey, of the Arsenal, officiated as gunner.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Recognition of the Flag of the "Confederate States" by the Spanish Government.

NEWS FROM MEXICO,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, with passengers, &c., and dates to the 10th inst.

The most important item of news is the confirmation of the report published in this morning's HERALD, in relation to admitting vessels carrying the rebel flag to discharge and receive cargo under the same privileges of all civilized nations, *without recognition of nationality.*

The British mail steamer Trent had arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates from there to the 3d inst. She had over two millions and a half in specie. Ortega is said to have gained a victory over Marquez. A report prevailed that Comonfort had entered the republic and was travelling to San Luis Potosi. It needs confirmation. Some of the papers are out strong for a foreign protectorate.

The British mail steamer Solent arrived from St. Thomas on the 7th inst., to go into dock for repairs.

The United States mail schooner Nonpariel had arrived from Key West, for mails, &c., for the squadron and United States army.

Two vessels had arrived from New Orleans, running the blockade—one on the 9th, the other on the 10th—British schooners, bringing rice, lard, naval stores, and eight passengers; also, one vessel from Newbern, with rice and naval stores.

The markets had been rather quiet for two weeks.

Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12, at 8¼ a 8½ rials per arrobe.

Molasses—No transactions.

Freights—No improvement in rates, and no business for American vessels.

Exchange—On London, 60 days' sight, 16¾ a 17½ prem. New York, sales to-day, small sums, 8 a 8¾ prem.; large sums, 7 a 7½ prem. Paris, 4 a 4½. United States gold, 7. Money abundant and discounts easily obtained on business paper.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Sept. 10, 1861.

Recognition of the Rebel Flag When Used by Merchant Vessels—Curious Extracts from a Letter from Newbern, N. C.—Reprisals—News from St. Domingo—New Postal Arrangements—Statistics of Coolie Emigration—News from Mexico, &c., &c.

The most important event which has occurred since my last letter has been the determination of this government to admit vessels bearing the flag of the "Confederate States of America" into the ports of Cuba, to discharge and sell their cargoes, to trade, purchase and load their vessels, and clear therewith, with the same privilege accorded to all nations, with or without consular or commercial representatives in our ports, without recognition of their nationality—the usual register, crew lists, &c., being deposited with the officer of the Custom House. This decision was forced upon this government by the tribunals of justice, brought to bear by the demands of Consul General Shufeldt, with charges against the American ship Bamberg and her cargo, and a vessel which arrived at Matanzas some weeks since under the flag of the Confederate States, which was denounced as a pirate, the courts have determined otherwise, and against the allegations of the consuls at Havana and Matanzas.

Arrived 30th of August, the British schooner Sir Robert Peel, Gage, master, from Newbern, North Carolina, with rice and naval stores. She reports that no vessels of the United States blockade fleet were in sight at her departure. Perhaps they will be on hand when she returns.

Yesterday, 9th, arrived the British schooner J. H. Toone, Pennington, master, from New Orleans, with provisions, naval stores, &c.; reports no blockade vessels in sight—thirteen days voyage—would make her sailing day 27th August. She brought three passengers, one of them a distinguished Southern merchant, who comes here to confer with two Boston merchants—Hooper & Lewis—in relation to vessels in which they are interested—which, by late edicts on your side, are or have been in jeopardy. They can meet on neutral ground here, and not be hung as traitors, they seem to think.

We have very singular secret intelligence by the Sir Robert Peel, from Newbern, derived from private letters, said to be from persons posted in the mysteries of rebel cliques. I give it for what it may be worth. One of the letters says:—"If President Lincoln does not accede promptly to the common polity of civilized nations in a state of war, by agreeing to an exchange of prisoners, you may be assured that the following has been already decided upon: That for all so-called pirates of the Savannah, or other crews in like condition, who suffer by confinement, punishment, labor or death, ten for each will be selected from the highest in rank on the prison list of the Confederates, to be treated precisely as such prisoners may fare under the administration or judicial action of the North. That for every negro which has been captured by Northern troops, or refugee protected and employed by them, or that has fled from the Southern States since the commencement of hostilities, by the aggressive action of President Lincoln, that a white man will be selected for each and every one, and subjected to compensating labor to the Confederate States for the benefit of those who have been wrongfully deprived of the services of said negroes; that the non-combatant spectators, including Mr. Ely, taken at Manassas, will be held to replace the services, by equivalent labor, for such female slaves as may have received Northern protection or been stolen by Northern troops. If the Lieutenant General should be taken (styled in the letter Coriolanus), which was confidently anticipated, that he would be immediately returned, as serving better the cause of Southern rights by his advice and command of the Northern armies." Such are the extracts. The name of the writer has been carefully concealed, and the individual who gives me the information is a Northern gentleman, with Union sentiments, but complicated in his affairs with Southern interests, so that I am precluded the use of his name. The name of Abraham Lincoln in the letter had been erased, and his fate left blank.

Advices from St. Domingo to 23th August, report all quiet, but a good deal of sickness prevails among Spanish troops. The artist Cenerce returned by the steamship Cardenas on the 29th, having established the scenes and tableaux for his historic paintings of the inauguration, to be devoted to Spanish glory, in bloodless conquests. Lists of disbanded officials of the Dominican republic are being prepared by Captain General Santana, for the revision of General Serrano, before being sent to Madrid for the benevolence of the Queen by appointments to office of those who are competent, or the awards of pensions where valuable services have been rendered to the Spanish government among the people of the late republic.

The British royal yacht Georgiana arrived on the 29th of August from Nassau, N. P., with despatches from Commodore Dunlop to Consul General Crawford, bringing news also of several wrecks, which you will have by return of Karnak, then in port (August 23.)

Royal edicts in relation to postage from Cuba, dated the 12th of July, 1861, and published here August 24, 1861, have been issued, as follows:—

By steamer for France or England, one quarter to one-half ounce, 2 to 3 reals; half ounce to one ounce, 6 reals—by national vessel—including delivery to direction.

Do. by English vessels for England, ¼, ½ and 1 real, &c., inland postage only.

United States by vessels of the Union, ½ to 1 real, &c., according to weight, inland postage.

To coast of Africa and Philipines, 2, 3½, 5 and 6½ reals, inland postage to delivery.

Fernando Po and dependencies, 1 to 2, &c., Spanish vessels, inland postage to delivery.

The Chinese laborers whose terms have expired—not being able to get away—are at work upon our streets until they find new masters—which is not easy of accomplishment at this moment—Asiatics selling now for eight years' servitude at eight ounces, or $136.

I extract from a letter of Ramon de la Sagra, dated Paris, July 7 (in the issue of the *Diario de la Marina* of August 31):—

Emigration of Eastern, Indian and Chinese laborers to the British colonies from 1843 to 1860, 81,444—from the following places:—

Island of Madeira	13,201	East Indies	44,392
St. Helena	8,620	China	4,749
Sierra Leone	4,700	Not named	3,620

Which were distributed to

Jamaica	6,202	Trinidad	19,026
Guayana	47,709	St. Lucia	2,334
St. Vincent	989	Granada	2,125
Antigua	1,213	San Cristobal	551
Tabago	272	Error or missing	11

The emigration to Mauritius was much larger for the same period, amounting to 291,000, of which from East Indies 202,000 and 1,000 from the Eastern coast of Africa and Asia.

The British mail steamer Trent arrived from Vera Cruz on the 7th, with dates from the capital of Mexico, August 27, and sailing port 31, with $2,522,162 of treasure, worth here for remittance 8¾ to 10¾ premium, covering freight and insurance. For repairs, 7th inst., the Solent arrived from St. Thomas. No better accounts from volcanic Mexico. The Mexican *Extraordinary* (without anybody being hung) proposes boldly, as the only remedy of the national evils, a foreign protectorate, without affecting the integrity of sovereign jurisdiction and the national domain. The *Progreso*, 2d inst., states that Robles, at Guanajuato, and Comonfort, at Monterey, are tolerated by the local authorities, against the instructions of the government. Had 2d September, at Vera Cruz, a very talented person, and Colonel of Engineers—Antonio Rodriguez Landas—regretted as a national loss. Gonzales Ortega, after routing Marquez, had been ordered to disperse the dying hordes of robbers of which his army was composed.

At Guanajuato news had been received that Comonfort was expected at San Luis—that Mejia had given in his adhesion and submitted to the government, and that Marquez, Zuloaga and other chiefs had retired from the struggle against the government at Mexico—all of which required confirmation.

In Tula the natives were in rebellion under the lead of Lorenzo Montejano. The letter conveying this says that Marquez and his companions had arrived at Alfajayucan—significant. Puebla has petitioned to be attached to some other district, not desiring an independent municipal jurisdiction—Vera Cruz or Oajaca. Olavaria was defeated 23d of August at Velatoro, district of Cuernava, by the Commandant Ignacio Figuerra. A Spaniard by the name of Blanco, taken prisoner, was shot. The forces of Ordonez and Gutierrez were threatening Orizaba, but it was supposed they would be defeated by the government troops. Letters from Toluca state that the Governor of Mexico and the Legislature were at open war with each other on account of difference of political views associated with recent legislation.

We have had the usual lot of murders, suicides and robberies, but nothing otherwise disturbing our social quiet. Health fair, with cool weather. Disease, when occurring, mild in type.

Our Nassau Correspondence.

NASSAU, N. P., August 14, 1861.

Excitement Regarding the American Troubles—Movements of British War Steamers—Business Matters, &c.

Since the accounts received of the affair at Bull run we are very anxious to hear further intelligence. Her Britannic Majesty's steam sloop Spiteful, 6, having the broad pennant of Commodore Dunlop, arrived here on the 30th July last, from Key West, bringing the disastrous intelligence. She had several cases of yellow fever on board. Several of her crew were sent to the quarantine station at Athol Island, where some have died. She sailed for Halifax on the 9th inst., in order to get rid of the fever. Assistant Surgeon Wise, who was left at Nassau, died of the same disease on Saturday last, and was buried next day with military honors. Commander Wilson and the surgeon, who both had the fever and remained here, are convalescent.

On the 31st ult. her Britannic Majesty's screw steamer Racer, 14, Commander Lyons, arrived and sailed on the 2d inst. for Havana. She is expected to return daily. One of her midshipmen, Mr. St. Clair, died last Sunday week.

On the evening of the 7th inst. a large ship, under full sail, was observed rapidly approaching our shores. Noticing the Commodore's flag in port she saluted it, and evidenced her warlike character. It was ascertained to be her Majesty's screw corvette Challenger, 21, Commander Kennedy, C. B., from Halifax. She unfortunately got on shore the same evening. The Spiteful being in port at the time, went, with two sailing vessels from the harbor, to her assistance, and she was extricated without injury. She is now at Cochrane's anchorage.

It is intended to keep a fleet in the Bahama waters.

A minute man-of-war came into port last Thursday. She is called the Henry W. Johnson, commanded by Captain Hoyt. She has two rifled cannon and a howitzer, and is in the employ of the New York Underwriters. She has been visited by the naval authorities.

Business has been quite stagnant for some time. There came a godsend for wreckers and others in the wreck of the British (lately American) ship William and Jane, Brown master, from Matanzas, in Cuba, for Falmouth, England, with three thousand boxes of sugar. It occurred last week. It is quite common now for American vessels in these troublesome times to change the Stars and Stripes for the British red ensign, by means of a sale to British owners. Two have done so in this port, bona fide, I suppose. We have lately seen the Confederate flag flying in our port; but we gaze upon it as we do upon any foreign flag, and do not hail or greet it with enthusiasm, as reported by some inventive Southern captain who was fishing for sympathy. The feeling here is, for the most part, in favor of the North; but it must be confessed there are among us some—and they are Americans—redhot secessionists, who are not at all likely to set Nassau on fire with their views and opinions.

Last night it blew a fresh gale, and as the wind was boisterous from northeast this morning, and the barometer fell, all the small craft in the harbor have gone to what is called the white ground, in anticipation of "a blow."

LAUNCH OF TWO GUNBOATS.

Yesterday afternoon two gunboats were launched at Brooklyn, attracting immense crowds, who evinced considerable enthusiasm at this manifestation of the government's determination to maintain the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

THE WINONA.

This vessel was launched from the yard of Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, foot of Bridge street. The boat was handsomely decorated with the flags of different nations, for the display of which the fact of the Winona being launched with masts standing afforded ample room. Among the national ensigns the Russian was missing, from the circumstance of Messrs. Poillon not being able to procure one, which they very much regretted. A fact of deep significance transpired just previous to the launch. Among the national flags was that of Spain. A spectator observing it inquired of one of the Messrs. Poillon if he was aware that Spain had recognised the Southern Confederacy. He replied in the negative, but being informed that such was the case, he immediately gave orders for the flag to be lowered, which was done. Shortly after the workmen began to remove the chocks, which having been accomplished, the Winona, after a slight seeming hesitation, began to move, and slid into the water with a graceful movement, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. She was immediately towed over to the Allaire Iron Works, where she will receive her machinery.

The Winona is 165 feet in length over all, 25 feet beam and 12 feet depth of hold. She is of 558 tons burden. As already stated she was launched, fully sparred and rigged. She had also her propeller and main shafting in. Her timbers are of live and white oak, and portions of her are of yellow pine and locust. She is fastened in accordance with the government system. The contractors agreed to build her in seventy-five days, but she was finished in forty-six days from the signing of the contract, and forty-three days from the laying of the keel, on the 8th of July. She is built of good material, and the workmanship is of excellent quality.

At the Allaire Works the Winona will receive two back action engines, of thirty inch cylinders and eighteen inch stroke of piston. She will have two tubular boilers. The propeller is of nine feet diameter. The engines will be of three hundred and fifty horse power. The consumption of coal will be eight tons per day. Her total weight of machinery will be one hundred and thirty tons. She will be armed with twelve thirty-two pounders, one heavy pivot gun, weighing 7,000 pounds, and a rifled cannon on the forecastle.

THE CHIPPEWA.

This gunboat was launched from the yard of Messrs. Webb & Bell, Greenpoint, at the same time as the Winona, in the presence of a large multitude, among whom were quite a number of well dressed ladies. The launch was quite a success, the boat taking to the water almost as naturally as a duck, and floating thereon as gracefully as a swan. As she moved off she was greeted with loud and hearty cheers, and many kind wishes for her success. She was towed over to the Morgan Iron Works, to receive her machinery.

The Chippewa is 158 feet long between the perpendiculars, and 164 feet over all. Her breadth of beam is twenty-eight feet, and depth of hold twelve feet. Like the Winona, she is pierced for twelve thirty two pounders, and will have on board a heavy pivot gun, weighing 8,000 pounds, and a rifle howitzer on the forecastle. Her tonnage is 530, government measure. She, too, was launched fully sparred and rigged, and with propeller in.

The frame of the Chippewa is of white oak, the principal timbers being of live oak. Her bottom is solid to two feet above the bilge line. The planking and ceiling are of white oak, rail and plane shears of the same material, beams and deck are of yellow pine. The machinery of the Chippewa will be similar to that of the Winona, and the cost of both vessels, exclusive of armament, will be the same—namely, $95,000, of which the contractors of each get $55,000.

THE CASE OF THE CAPTURED BRIG CUBA—SALVAGE ALLOWED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

SEPT. 14.—*Stout vs. The Brig Cuba.*—This was a case of recapture by the master and crew of the brig Cuba, one of the vessels captured by the privateer Sumter. The principal questions raised upon the trial were whether the crew could claim salvage for recapturing their own vessel, and whether the captain could claim salvage from the vessel and cargo when he was a part owner in the vessel.

The Court held that it was a case for salvage. That under the circumstances of the case the master and crew could recover, notwithstanding their relation to the vessel and cargo. That although there was no great labor performed, yet there was both merit and risk on the part of the sailors, and that they are entitled to be paid two-fifths of the value of the vessel and cargo, and directed that the costs be paid by the remaining three-fifths, and that a reference be had to ascertain the value of the vessel and of the cargo. The question of apportioning the salvage was left till the coming in of the report. Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict for the salvors; Mr. A. F. Smith for the defence.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Mr. Woodford introduced John W. Leeds, Esq., President of the Stamford Bank, Conn., to be sworn in as agent for the collection of subscriptions to the national loan fund. Judge Shipman administered the oath of office to Mr. Leeds—which embraces fidelity to the government of the United States—and also swore in [illegible], Messrs. Charles H. Leeds and Wm. Gay, who justified in the sum of $100,000—one of the sureties for $30,000 and the other for $70,000. The latter gentleman was congratulated by the Judge as being a very fortunate individual.

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THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

General Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle of Bull Run, Fought July 18, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, August, 1861.

GENERAL—With the general results of the engagement between several brigades of my command and a considerable force of the enemy, in the vicinity of Mitchell's and Blackburn's fords, Bull run, on the 18th ult., you were made duly acquainted at the time by telegraph. But it is my place now to submit in detail the operations of that day.

Opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware, from these headquarters, of the impending movement; and in exact accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ult., in face of and in immediate proximity to a *largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade, first at Germantown and subsequently at Centreville*, whence he withdrew, by my direction, after midnight, without collision, although enveloped on three sides by their lines. *This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to anticipate an unresisted passage of Bull run.*

As prescribed in the first and second sections of the paper herewith marked "A," on the morning of the 18th of July, my troops resting on Bull run, from Union Mills ford to the Stone Bridge, a distance of eight miles, were posted as follows:—

Ewell's brigade occupied a position in the vicinity of Union Mills ford. It consisted of Rodes' Fifth and Seibel's Sixth regiments of Alabama, and Seymour's Sixth regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, with four twelve-pounder howitzers of Walton's battery, and Harrison's, Green's and Cable's companies of Virginia cavalry.

D. R. Jones' brigade was in position in rear of McLean's ford, and consisted of Jenkins' Fifth South Carolina, and Burt's Seventeenth and Featherstone's Eighteenth regiments of Mississippi Volunteers, with two brass six-pounder guns of Walton's battery, and one company of cavalry.

Longstreet's brigade covered Blackburn's ford, and consisted of Moore's First, Garland's Eleventh and Corse's Seventeenth regiments of Virginia Volunteers, with two six pounder brass guns of Walton's battery.

Bonham's brigade held the approaches to Mitchell's ford. It was composed of Kershaw's Second, Williams' Third, Bacon's Seventh and Cash's Eighth regiments of South Carolina Volunteers, of Shields' and Del Kemper's ...

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I could not set aside or postpone on any account. I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

To General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Lord John Russell on the Annexation of St. Domingo to Spain and the Attitude of the United States.

The Cotton Supply Question in England,

&c., &c., &c.

Important from Russia.

OUR ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17, 1861.

Opinions of the Russian Press on the American Crisis—Its Unparalleled Importance and the Impossibility of Foreseeing its Result—Russian Newspaper Correspondents in New York—General McClellan and his Report on the Siege of Sebastopol—Count Lambert Appointed Viceroy of Poland—His Origin and Antecedents, &c.

You will be surprised to hear that neither the Polish troubles, nor the emancipation of the serfs, nor the derangement of the money market, nor any other internal question, occupies the attention of our public so exclusively as the events now transpiring in America ...

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... the Crimea—to-morrow or next day. The nomination of so young a man (the Count is only about forty-five) to a post of such high honor and distinction has excited considerable dissatisfaction among our old officers—the Mouravieffs, Bergs, Sewarrokoffs, &c.—the more so as Lambert is what used to be termed a carpet knight, who has attained the rank of Lieutenant General without having ever fleshed his maiden sword, except during the short campaign in Hungary in 1849, when he was attached to the staff of Marshal Paskievitch; but in this instance the susceptibilities of our veterans have had to yield to the *raison d'etat*.

Count Lambert, though born in Russia, is the son of a French father and a Polish mother, by whom he is related to some of the first families in the kingdom, and besides this he is a Roman Catholic; it is hoped, therefore, that he will be acceptable to the nobility, and especially to the clergy, and that he will succeed in persuading the latter to exert their influence in allaying the agitation among the people, instead of inflaming it, as they have done hitherto. I am afraid their hopes will prove delusive; half Pole and wholly Papist as he is, Count Lambert wears a Russian uniform, which would be quite sufficient to render him obnoxious to the national party if he possessed all the virtues and good qualities under heaven. Persons well acquainted with the spirit of the Polish nation, or, more properly speaking, of the dominant classes, are of opinion that all these conciliatory measures will be of no use; that every fresh concession will be attributed to weakness, and only serve to encourage the opposition; and that if Russia does not want to give up Poland altogether, she will have to revert to the system of stern repression which obtained under Nicholas, and which, whatever may be urged against it from a moral point of view, at least secured the tranquillity of the kingdom for more than a quarter of a century at a time when all Europe was convulsed with revolutionary outbreaks.

Our Paris Correspondence

PARIS, August 23, 1861.

Interest in the Reorganization of the United States Army—An Acceptance of the Services of French Officers Recommended—Daily Drill of Napoleon's Forces—Policy of the Emperor Towards North America—Immense Naval Preparations in France—News from Italy—Visitors in the City—A Monument to William the Conqueror—Military Training of the Prince Imperial, &c.

In a country so essentially military as France, independent of every other consideration, the remodelling and reorganization of the army of a powerful and friendly State cannot fail to be a matter of deep interest. When that State happens to be the country of Washington, whose early struggles for independence were shared and often directed by French enthusiasm and strategic art, it naturally follows that such interest must be ...

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... passes through it. Magnificent flower parterres are scattered hither and thither—walks, seats, cascades, arbors are accessories in abundance, and the effect is very charming. Thus, when the sovereign issues from the palace gates of the Tuileries, whether he direct his course through the palace gardens in to the Champs Elysees, or by the splendid church of La Madeleine up the Boulevard Malesherbes into the Parc de Monceau, he will emerge by the Arch of Triumph, through picturesque gardens of the capital, till he descends into the Avenue de l'Imperatrice—that elysium of modern creations—and reach, through the happy valley of the Bois de Boulogne, that loveliest of all his palaces—the Chateau of St. Cloud. Even Nero, the most luxurious of all the Roman Emperors, could have desired nothing more enchanting than such a flowery outlet from the cares of State.

A monument has just been erected at Dives, the place where William the Conqueror assembled his army of 50,000 strong for his invasion of England.

The Emperor takes every means of endearing the little Prince Imperial to the army. He accompanies him to Chalons—he runs about the camp by himself, and occasionally is seen dashing some tattered drapeau which attests the dangers of the Crimean struggle. The Emperor spares nothing to make this same camp happy. The soldiers at first improvised a theatre of their own, and performed the parts. The Emperor attended the representations. Then he built them a theatre of wood, and afterwards gave money for a company of performers. This sum of money he has increased, and now performances take place six days a week to which every company is admitted in turn. The army is thus amused and happy. You have none of the scenes of debauchery that disgrace the camp of Aldershot, in England, because ...

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... no exception. M. de Morny has overshot the mark by eulogizing the advantage of "accorded" liberties, in allusion to the decree of November 24, when the right of criticising the policy of the government was "accorded." Marshal Niel has outstripped Count de Morny, by informing his Council that France is only afraid of having too much liberty accorded her. On this the *Opinion Nationale* remarks:—"The Marshal need not be alarmed; France has not experienced any such misgiving as he supposes."

On the subject of peace, Marshal Magnan, who presides over the Council of the Bas-Rhin, observes:—"France, glorious, powerful and prosperous, under the strong and prudent hand to which she confides her destinies, wishes only to enjoy in peace the benefits she has received."

Meantime experiments are going on at Toulon with incendiary shells, which bid fair to give birth to a new and terrible arm of modern warfare. The explosive composition with which these shells are charged is likened unto liquid fire, which is fatal to everything it comes in contact with. For the moment the experiments are brought to a standstill, owing to the damage done to Dromedaire, the floating target; but enough has been demonstrated to show that a most destructive agent, of easy employment and inexhaustive in character, has been obtained.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, August 21, 1861.

The King of Prussia on a Visit to Ostend—The Coming Meeting with Napoleon, &c.

The King has left Baden-Baden for Ostend, where he will stay about a month, after which he proceeds to Westphalia, to assist at the manœuvres of the Prussian *corps d'armée*, under Gen. Bonin, which comes off towards the end of September. When they are concluded he will ...

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... feel his loss severely in the next parliamentary session.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, August 28, 1861.

General Meeting of the National Association—Its Proceedings—Collections for the German Fleet—Contribution from New York—Ministerial Changes in Prussia—Prince Hohenzollern and Count Bernstorff's Patents of Nobility at a Premium, &c., &c.

The second general meeting of the National Verein was held at Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 23d and 24th instant. I need not remind you that this association was formed about two years ago by a select band of German patriots, whose object was the union of Germany and reform of its constitution, doing away with the antiquated, superannuated Bund, or Diet, that has always shown itself powerless for anything but evil, and is the chief cause of the profound dissatisfaction that ...

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In fact its tendencies are anything but revolutionary, and the direction they have now taken will, with proper management, rather serve to confirm and strengthen the power of the German sovereigns, and of the King of Prussia in particular, than to subvert it. Instead of reforming the constitution of Germany, the members of the association appear to have turned their attention exclusively to the development of its military resources, and especially to the creation of a German navy, which has become their favorite hobby, and to which all other considerations are postponed. They imagine that when Germany is bristling with bayonets, and her coasts are protected by iron sheathed frigates and gunboats, she will find herself at leisure to work out her internal regeneration without fear of being disturbed by foreign aggression; but they forget that formidable military and naval armaments have never yet tended to promote the cause of popular liberty, and that they only increase the power of the governments, which, with strong armies and fleets to rely upon, will be less likely than ever to yield to the wishes of the people.

The meeting was presided over by M. de Bennigsen, the chairman of the permanent committee. There were about four hundred members present, including M. Welcker, the eminent writer on international law; M. Unruh, the last President of the Prussian National Assembly of 1848, and M. Schultze, of Delitzsch, a leading deputy of the democratic party in the Prussian Second Chamber. The report presented by the Secretary of the Verein showed that the number of members had increased since the first general meeting from ...

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... the vacancy, is not known, and indeed can hardly have been settled yet, as the King is exceedingly loth to part with Hohenzollern. As for Count Bernstorff, it is the general opinion that his term of office will be but short, and that he will soon make way for M. de Bismark, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The late Prussian Envoy at Rio Janeiro, Baron Meuseb[illegible], whose escapades I mentioned in a former communication, has returned to Berlin in a deplorable condition. He is as mad as a March hare, and has had to be consigned to a lunatic asylum. It is asserted that he was poisoned by the Brazilian planters, out of revenge for his exposing the cruel treatment of the German emigrants, who were inveigled over by promises of large grants of land, and were then dispersed among the haciendas of the planters and forced to work like negro slaves; but he was always considered a little eccentric, and the hot sun of Brazil, combined with the mortifications he experienced there, may have sufficed to develope his malady without the assistance of poison.

The coronation will be signalized by numerous promotions in the army and civil service, and a copious distribution of patents of nobility. It is said there are so many applicants for the latter favor that the herald's office is at work night and day examining their claims, and that not more than a tenth part of the politicians will be gratified by having the magical little word "von" prefixed to their cognomens. This craving after what may appear an empty title does not, however, arise entirely from vanity, for, notwithstanding the paragraph of the constitution which proclaims equal rights for all Prussian citizens, there are a great many valuable privileges attached to it. All the higher offices of State, of the army and of the magistracy ...

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The Annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

ENGLAND'S OPINION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

British parliamentary papers ... the annexation of ... the following expres... English Foreign Min... to Mr. Edwardes:—

It is for the Spanish ... of their judgment ... which may arise fro... the Dominican State ... opinion which her M... subject can be found... regard for what they may look upon as the real and permanent interests of Spain.

Her Majesty's government would, no doubt, have felt a strong and decided dissatisfaction at the proposed annexation if it had been likely to lead to the introduction of slavery into a community which is free from the taint of that pernicious institution; but the formal and repeated declarations of Marshal O'Donnell, *that under no circumstances will slavery be introduced into the Dominican territory, have removed the main cause which would have led her Majesty's government to view the proposed annexation with dislike and repugnance.*

Her Majesty's government certainly apprehended, when first this projected annexation was talked of, that it might, if carried into execution, involve Spain in unfriendly discussions, if not in conflict, either with France or with the United States, or with both. With regard to France, her Majesty's government have not learnt that the French government has expressed any positive objection to the proposed arrangement, although she may not think it advantageous to Spain. It appears, also, from what has been stated to you, that there is no probability *at present of any positive resistance to the measure, either by the Northern or the Southern Confederation of North America.* But the Spanish government should not too confidently rely on the permanent continuance of this indifference or acquiescence on the part of the North Americans, and it is not impossible that when the civil war which is now breaking out shall have been brought to an end ...

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK.

Steamers.	From.	Sailed.
Arago	Havre	Sept 4
Europa	Liverpool	Sept 4
Canada	Liverpool	Sept 4
Nashville	Southampton	Sept 4

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamers.	From.	Sailed.
Star of the West	Aspinwall	Sept 12
Ariel	Aspinwall	Sept 12

Port of New York, September 14, 1861.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Scandinavian, Cushing, Liverpool, Sept 4, Thomas, Sons.
Ariel, Lockwood, Aspinwall, Sept 12, Vanderbilt, Sons.
Star of the West, Hall, Aspinwall, Sept 12, Vanderbilt, Sons.
Ship Ocean Pearl, Hallock, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Queen, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Rover, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Wave, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Chief, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Express, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Monarch, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Prince, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Herald, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Telegraph, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Ocean Star, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug 17, Grinnell, Minturn & Co

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.

Volume XXVI.........................No. 256

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—PROF. HERRMANN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CINDERELLA—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BULL RUN—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—LORN THE LACONER—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR—HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE STRANGER.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—RIVAL ARTISANS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—MAGIC PENNY.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BLACK STATUE.

New York, Sunday, September 15, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The balloon reconnoissance made yesterday at Washington developed the fact that not only had the rebels who made the dash upon the Union pickets near the Chain Bridge fallen back, but that also a very large portion of their main force had done likewise from the positions formerly occupied by them. There are various reasons given for this movement on the part of the rebels, some asserting that it is for the purpose of drawing the Union forces from their intrenchments; others that, seeing the bold front shown by the Union troops, the rebels were afraid to attack them, and retired, preferring being attacked instead; and still others, that the movement was a feint to attract the attention of Gen. McClellan at that one point, while the rebels made a more powerful advance higher up the river. It is, however, certain that, from present indications, any serious attack by the rebels before Washington cannot well take place to-day.

The letter from the President to General Fremont has been published, and confirms the particulars given yesterday. The only clause objectionable in the General's proclamation, is that referring to the liberation of the slaves belonging to rebels, and at the apparent request of General Fremont, the President has made an open order that the clause "shall be so modified, held, and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress on that subject, approved August 6, 1861."

Intelligence has been received at St. Louis of a battle fought at Booneville, resulting in a victory for the Union. The rebels, 1,000 strong, were driven back by the Home Guard, with a loss of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Union loss was only one killed and four wounded. Among the rebels killed were Colonel Brown and Captain Brown, both virulent secessionists.

The news from Western Missouri is far from encouraging. St. Joseph is still held by the rebels, who detain and doubtless confiscate the mails, seize the stores and appropriate their contents, and have either driven out or forced the Union men to leave. The rebels and Union men in the neighborhood are both arming, and a severe contest is hourly expected. Large bodies are marching from various sources to join General Price's army.

From special correspondence from northeastern Missouri it appears that General Fremont, having secured the safety of St. Louis and the southeastern part of the State, is now directing his attention to Martin Green and his rebel forces. General Hurlbut has been removed from the district bordering upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and ordered to report at St. Louis. General Pope will doubtless take command of this neighborhood.

General Hardee is reported as having again occupied Greenville, southeast Missouri, with 600 rebels, and had threatened to march upon Ironton. This report, however, needs confirmation.

General Price's advance guard of rebels is said to have been at Warrensburg on Tuesday last, and the main body, making in all sixteen thousand men, not far behind. The report states that the destination of these troops is Lexington. General Price reports that he had, with General Raines, caused the Kansas Volunteers to retreat from Fort Scott, which they had abandoned and gone northward, but not wishing to invade their State, he had not followed them in their flight. He, however, threatens the Kansas citizens with a total destruction of their cities and towns, if they provoke him further. The report of his victories in Kansas is much doubted by the Unionists, and his threats are not much feared.

Major French, the United States commanding officer at Key West, Florida, has issued and promulgated an order, bearing date September 6, that all residents of the island who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States shall register their names at headquarters within ten days, and all who have not, shall take the oath within thirty days. Sixty days are allowed for persons who are not inclined to comply with the above, to make up their minds, and if they still refuse to abide by the order they will be removed from the island. These orders apply equally to the families of those who may have already left Key West to join the rebels, as those who remain there.

Four vessels, two from the British provinces, but all sailing under British colors, have been nicely entrapped at Hatteras inlet, and taken possession of by the government war steamers stationed there. Captain Rowan's report of the transaction is very interesting. These, doubtless, will not be the only prizes taken, as those vessels which were at sea before the capture of the forts will doubtless, make for that point, with the full confidence that the inlet is still guarded by the rebels. Gen. Reynolds sailed yesterday from Fortress Monroe for Hatteras, where he will take command.

The news by the Kangaroo is not very important, as regards the situation of affairs, except in that part which refers to the shipping of three regiments of British troops for Canada and the fact that the government have agents on all the transatlantic steamers for the detection of traitors passing between Europe and America.

The intelligence from Richmond is important, as it states that 158 of the prisoners taken at Bull run had been sent from that city to Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor. It also appears that a number of prisoners had attempted to escape, but that only Captain Hurd and his two companions had been successful therein.

The steamship Columbia, from Havana, brings news from Cuba to the 10th instant, the most important portion of which is the confirmation of the report that the Captain General of that island has admitted vessels bearing the rebel flag to all the commercial privileges enjoyed by recognized nations of the world.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, arrived at this port yesterday about noon, from Havana, with dates to the 10th instant. She brings the important news of the determination of the Spanish government to admit to all the privileges of Cuban ports merchant vessels from the Southern States carrying the flag of the confederacy, without, however, recognizing the nationality or independence of the latter. The determination was in a manner forced upon the government of the island by the decision of the courts in the case of the Bamberg and another vessel, which the courts declared were not pirates, nor under a pirate flag, and that, being so, no matter what their flag, they had a right to mercantile privileges. This explanation strips the matter of a great deal of the importance which might be attributed to it.

We have Mexican dates to the 3d instant. If possible, matters grow worse in that distracted country, and a portion of the press comes out strongly in favor of a foreign protectorate. Murders, robberies and assassinations are as frequent as ever, and the government is evidently too weak to cope with the terrible evils surrounding it. Gen. Ortega had whipped Marquez, but he and all his officers escaped with most of their force, of course to reappear on the next favorable occasion. A conspiracy to invite Spain to take possession of the city, as St. Domingo, was discovered in the capital, and a number of arrests made. Congress adjourned on the 31st of July.

Our correspondent in Mexico city, writing on the 29th of August, states that Mr. Morton, editor of the Mexican Extraordinary, was arrested on the previous night by order of the government. The event caused quite a sensation among the foreign population of the city, as the pretext for his imprisonment was the publication of an article in sustainment of their guaranteed rights. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Mersey had arrived at Vera Cruz, and much speculation was afloat as to the cause of her visit. Congress was to meet in session in the city on the 30th of August. No communication had been had with the United States for a month.

The British bark Manuel Ortez—cleared at this port for Whydah and a market on the 30th ult.—was seized last evening by the Surveyor on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. We learn that she was allowed to clear at the Custom House for the purpose of seizing her after she had commenced her voyage. Her cargo, as per manifest, consists of one hundred barrels of Virginia tobacco, four hundred and fifty-six hogsheads of whiskey, six tierces of crackers, four tins of butter, two cases of cheese, one barrel of flour and one half barrel of coffee.

The soldiers on the Potomac are sending home money to their friends as fast as they get their pay. An Indiana regiment sent two thousand dollars in gold to Evansville last week, and on the 10th inst. the members of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment gave Mayor Wightman, of Boston, upwards of five thousand dollars, to take home for distribution among their families.

The three Tennessee Commissioners to the Kentucky Legislature, after the passage of the resolutions ordering the Governor to drive the Tennessee invaders from the State, took a hasty departure from Frankfort, and at last accounts were "striking for their homes" across lots.

The Right Rev. Major General Leonidas Polk, of the rebel army, has at Columbus, Ky., twelve regiments of infantry, numbering seven thousand men, eight companies of cavalry, three field batteries and one siege artillery battery. His whole strength is about eight thousand.

Parson Brownlow and his son, of Knoxville, Tenn., are still under arrest, by order of General Zollicoffer.

The Richmond papers have recently brought to light the fact that John B. Floyd, when he was Secretary of War, tried to steal the government manufactory of army clothing at Philadelphia and send it to Richmond. Nothing but want of sagacity and enterprise on the part of the Richmond merchants, it is said, prevented the consummation of Mr. Floyd's scheme.

Some fears have been recently aroused in regard to the safety of Fort Delaware, which at present is not very strongly garrisoned. It is thought that there are a number of secessionists in the State of Delaware who have their eyes upon the fort, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to seize it. Fort Delaware is situated on Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware river, near Newcastle. It cost the government over half a million of dollars, mounts one hundred and fifty-one guns, and is calculated to maintain a garrison of seven hundred and fifty men.

The great cotton mill at Sprague, Conn., the largest in the country and owned by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is now in full operation.

A number of Vermont volunteers visited the house of a secessionist at South Royalton, on the night of the 7th inst., took him from his bed, spread the Stars and Stripes on his doorstep, and made him kneel and swear allegiance to the constitutional flag, and then escorted him back to his bed.

Indiana has thirteen new regiments forming, numbering from the Twenty-seventh to the Thirty-ninth, inclusive.

Two-thirds of the towns in Maine have been heard from, and their votes for Governor foot up as follows:—

Israel Washburne, Jr., republican	39,665
C. D. Jamison, Union	15,176
John W. Dana, democrat	12,140

Mr. Washburne has a majority thus far over all of 12,347, and the Union majority over secession democracy is 27,525. Is the democratic party dead in Maine?

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* of the 3d inst. has the subjoined carefully compiled estimate of the population of that city, just completed:—

Whites		26,859
Negro slaves	17,535	
" free	3,766	
		21,301
Total		48,160

Theron Mitchell, a member of the Fifth regiment of Vermont, being on his way back to the seat of war, was killed at St. Albans, by a train of cars running over him, on the 10th inst.

A cavalry regiment is to be immediately raised in Maine.

A military company at Benson, Vt., recently fired, as they supposed, a volley of blank cartridges, but some of the muskets were loaded with ball, and eight persons were severely wounded, among whom was Rev. Mr. Coburn, of the Methodist church.

John B. Cox, his wife and four of his children, residing about seven miles from Bloomington, Ind., were brutally murdered on the night of the 10th inst.

The destruction of the railroad depot by fire, at Concord, N. H., on the 11th inst., caused a loss to the Concord and Lawrence Company of upwards of $30,000.

The new steamship Hansa, belonging to the North German Lloyd, Bremen, was safely launched at Greenock, Scotland, on the 23d ult. She is 2,868 tons builder's measurement, and will register 3,500 tons, being the largest vessel ever constructed at Greenock. She will be fitted for the accommodation of 250 cabin and 490 steerage passengers, and will be commanded by Captain H. J. Von Santen, late of the steamship New York.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, it is understood, will shortly address the people of this city on the great issues at present before the country.

The Fifth Rhode Island battery arrived here yesterday morning, by the steamer Commonwealth, under command of Lieutenant Hopkins, en route for Washington. It is from Providence, Rhode Island, and has three batteries already in the field. The first battery, which returned home at the expiration of its term of service, is largely represented in the corps which arrived to-day, all appearing hardy and well equipped.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, has presented to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of the colony, an official report on the subject of the gold mines recently discovered in both portions of British North America, the field of the diggings already opened, and the prospects of mining and agricultural immigrants. The paper is very cheering for the interests both of the home government in England and the colonial settlers. Gold is found at four or five points of the territory, and, according to Mr. Howe's statistics, pays both the individual worker and the capitalists investing in the mines very well.

Chelsea Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 84, of this city, have by a unanimous vote appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars to be invested in the patriotic loan.

The annual regatta of the Empire City Club will take place to-morrow afternoon, on the Harlem river, from Conrad's Garden, at Yorkville. There are to be four races—one with seventeen feet boats, with two pairs of sculls; the second will be with six-oared boats, belonging to the amateur clubs of the city; the third with four-oared boats, and the fourth the champion race, with one pair of sculls. The best oarsmen in the country will contend for the prizes which are offered; and this, like all the preceding regattas of the Empire City Club, promises to afford pleasing amusement for the admirers of aquatic entertainments.

The steamer Westchester, Captain Jones, which arrived yesterday morning from Providence, brought on freight one hundred and eleven bales of cotton.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 1,000 bales, in lots, closing on the basis of 22c. for fair middling uplands. Several large holders were not offering their supplies. The market was firm and higher for some grades of flour, with a good demand for export and domestic consumption. Wheat was less buoyant, and, though active, closed at lower rates, owing in part to the increased firmness in freights, and some grades were from 1c. to 2c. per bushel lower. Corn was a fraction better, although the receipts were large, the demand being chiefly for the East and export. Pork was steady and in fair demand, with rather more doing; sales of mess were made at $14 a $14 25, and of prime at $9 75 a $10. Sugars were firm and in good request, with sales of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, closing within the range of 7¼c. a 7¾c. for fair to good refining grades, and at 7½c. a 8½c. for grocery goods. Included in the sales were 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¼c. Coffee was steady, with sales of 3,500 bags of Rio, in which were included 2,730 bags of the Solferino's cargo, at 14½c., and 250 do. at 14¾c., with 1,700 mats of Java at 20c. Freights to English ports were firmer, while engagements were moderate. To Havre wheat was engaged at 22c. per bushel; flour at 90c. per bbl.

The Captain General of Cuba Pronounces in Favor of our Southern Rebels.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree, in which he says that, "in virtue of the proclamation by her Majesty the Queen, I have determined, under date of August 7, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the (so called) Confederate States of America, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the island;" and "foreign Consuls are notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

At the first glance the reader may consider this intelligence somewhat alarming; but, with a moment's reflection, he will be apt to concur with us that there is nothing in it either very alarming or surprising. The Captain General of Cuba is acting under instructions. In advance of any he had released a number of prizes brought into a Cuban port by the privateer Sumter. Now, however, according to this proclamation of the Queen, the Sumter, as a ship of the Confederate navy, may bring into any port of Cuba any number of prizes, and she and they will be protected; for, as we understand this proclamation, it is virtually a recognition of the independence of our rebellious States.

But why should Spain take sides with Jeff. Davis and his Confederate rebels, when their programme is a great, expansive, filibustering Southern confederacy, "based on military principles?" We may pretty safely assume that England, at Madrid, is at the bottom of this business; and that Spain is only too willing to avail herself of the opportunity for a bit of revenge against the government of the United States and the famous Ostend manifesto of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soulé. Moreover, while the danger of losing Cuba might return with the restoration of the integrity of our Union, the Cabinet of Spain no doubt believe that, in the dissolution of our Union, the safety of Cuba is insured—that our Northern confederacy, with a navy, will have no desire for the annexation of an outside slave State; and that our Southern confederacy, without a navy, even as an enemy, desiring the island, need not be feared.

But this hostile position assumed by Spain against the government of the United States and in behalf of our Southern rebellion will surely not escape the immediate attention of our Secretary of State. Let him at once inquire of the Spanish Minister at Washington the meaning of Queen Isabella's proclamation upon which the Governor of Cuba has issued his offensive decree; and, while Mr. Seward is about it, we would suggest that it might not be amiss to apprise the Spanish government that its recent proceedings in regard to St. Domingo, and its intrigues in reference to Mexico, have not passed unnoticed on our part, and that some explanation in the premises is desirable, in view of the maintenance of our friendly relations with her Most Catholic Majesty.

Let our government speak without hesitation and without fear. It is bad enough at this crisis to be bullied and threatened by England; but when Spain assumes to flaunt her authority and her power in our faces forbearance ceases, indeed, to be a virtue. Mr. Seward, in presenting the honest friendship of Russia to the consideration of Queen Isabella, will command at once her respectful attention, and to the probability of a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe against any coalition to break up the great balance of power in America.

Our Old Politicians and Young Generals.

Not the least curious incident of these times, which are fruitful of noticeable things, is the manner in which our old fogy politicians, of all parties and classes, have been buried beneath the ruins of their most cherished projects. Like an unskilful engineer, they have been hoisted by their own petards. The plans which they had carefully arranged for their own aggrandizement—the anti-slavery agitation—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the formation of a republican, anti-slavery party—the dissensions fomented for personal purposes in the democratic ranks—all have culminated in a civil war which has not only swept all these issues completely out of sight, but has also entirely killed the men who made and supported them. We have passed, as by magic, from the era of black coats to that of epaulettes and gold lace—from the era of party intrigue to that of real warfare—from the era of politicians to that of generals.

Old fogyism of every kind is now practically dead, and Young America has taken the field. The public, North or South, cares no more for the Presidential aspirations of Breckinridge, Hunter, Seward, Seymour and others of that ilk. McClellan, Beauregard, Banks, Johnston, Fremont, Kershaw, Rosecrans, Bragg and Siegel are now the men of the hour. Military proclamations and general orders usurp the interest of party platforms and political speeches. It is bulletins from the seat of war, and not political gossip, which the public demand. The newspapers are the indices and the mirrors of the time, and we have only to refer to them, and notice what proportion the war news holds to the political, to ascertain into what complete oblivion politicians have fallen, and how completely our young generals are masters of the situation. The people will not listen to a politician now-a-days unless he talks about the war, and hardly then. The stern logic of facts and the simple rhetoric of the incidents of civil war outrival the most polished of orations, and Scott's Tactics is considered the most interesting reading.

At the South it is no longer the Toombses, the Masons, the Hunters, the Wises, the Slidells, the Bayards, or the Chesnuts who occupy the public mind and attract the public attention. Most of these gentry are never heard of at all, and if they are noticed it is not in connection with political schemes, but with war movements. Chesnut is fixing a private cannon at Fort Sumter, or Wise is calling for large dinner knives and old muskets in Virginia, or Floyd is playing hide and seek with a ragged army in the Kanawha valley. The Beauregards, the Johnstons, the Kershaws of the South are the men most regarded and honored. Even Jeff. Davis would be lost to sight if he did not put on a military coat and mount a white war horse; and even then he is of secondary importance until, for a day or two, people bother themselves with the question whether he is dead or alive. All the voters have turned soldiers; the arts political have changed to the arts military; the politicians have either joined the army or are completely forgotten.

Here at the North the same rule holds good. The spirits which the politicians have raised have either abandoned them, like Manfred's, or destroyed them, like Faust's. Of politicians proper, none are heard of except those who are in the army, like Cochrane, Wilson, Sickles and the like, and it is noticeable that we hear of comparatively few of them there. Conventions and speeches intrude themselves once in a while, but only as episodical to the grand epic of the war. When have we heard last of Buchanan? Does any one know anything of either of the Chicago candidates except those whom Lincoln has provided with a Cabinet seat? Where is Everett, the orator, *Ledger* author and former Presidential candidate? Where is Cass, or Van Buren, or Fillmore, who made a party, or Pierce, who killed one? These men are as completely dead as if struck by a thunderbolt, and yet they are the very Vulcans who, working as they thought for their own advantage, forged the bolts which destroyed them. Only those who were young enough and sagacious enough to don soldier's clothes and go off to the wars have escaped this oblivion. Thus Butler steps into a Major Generalship; Fremont declines a foreign mission to take care of Missouri; and in Sickles, Schenck, Cochrane and others we have politicians turned generals and colonels, as illustrations of this truth.

It is noticeable, also, that the men who now hold the reins of power are generally young—between the ages, say, of thirty and forty. This is particularly the case on the Southern side, where there are very few old men in command, and those, for the most part, in subordinate positions. At the North only two or three veterans manage to cling hold to the plank of office with sufficient energy and vigor. Dix, an instance of a reformed politician, is just in this situation, and may drop off at Baltimore into the Chesapeake any day, and will not be missed. Several army officers are in this same position, and have young McClellan, and young Fremont and young Banks ranking above them. Our veteran Lieutenant General Scott has ceased to take any active part in the war, but gives good advice to the young generals he has educated to do the work, and stands ready to pat each of his boys on the back when he comes back to the veteran General with a fine victory. General Wool, another veteran officer, is a sort of connecting link between the old school and the new, with the experience of the former and the energy of the latter; but even he organizes expeditions and sends Butlers to lead them. Take all our major and brigadier generals, our colonels and their inferior officers, and you will find young men in the majority, youngsters in the ascendancy, young men in the command. This is as it should be, and with the experience of Scott and Wool to restrain and direct youthful energy and zeal, we may augur well for the success of our troops.

It only needs one more turn of the wheel, and then the strange eventful history of our old politicians will be closed forever. By and by will come peace, and then, instead of politicians turning soldiers, we will have soldiers turning politicians, and the bravest will have the highest offices. Some of the politicians see this already, and strive to avert it; but they might as well have tried to keep Jackson, Harrison and Taylor out of office when they were in the flush of their military fame. Every boom of the cannon is the knell of the old politicians, and the public have the satisfaction of knowing that if the next lot are not better than the old they cannot be worse.

Gerrit Smith and Christy, the Minstrel, the Two Great Nigger Philosophers of the Age.

In the *Tribune* of Monday last, Mr. Gerrit Smith publishes a long letter to President Lincoln about the war, slavery, the constitution, and other matters, in which he entirely misrepresents General Fremont's proclamation, which is a measure of war, confiscating the slaves of rebel owners, and having no bearing whatever on the general subject of slavery.

For the past twenty years Mr. Gerrit Smith and Mr. Christy have been before the public as the great representative negro philosophers and exhibitors, and it is a little curious to notice the peculiarities, differences and antagonisms in the styles of these two great managers and of their respective corps. Each has done his prettiest to take the shine out of the other's darkies, but opposition has been the soul of business to both of these managers, and it is very hard to decide whether Smith's speeches and pamphlets have developed the negro most, or whether Christy's songs and dances have done most to recommend Smith's negroes to the consideration of the public. The details of an African race, so close and so well contested, are worthy the attention of our readers.

Both Smith and Christy are philosophers; but Smith's philosophy is of that morose, sullen, gloomy type which prefers tears to smiles and groans to laughter, and is never so happy as when it is perfectly miserable. Christy's philosophy, on the contrary, is hearty and joyous, with just enough admixture of tears and sorrow to make the fun more enjoyable, as coquettish April delights us equally with her showers or her sunshine. Both are philanthropists; but Smith's philanthropy consists in making people discontented with their present lot; assisting niggers to "ills they know not of," via the underground railroad, and providing them either with barber shops and oyster stands at Chatham, Canada, or with lots of wild land, luxuriant in rocks, stones, briars and skunk cabbages, in the northern part of York State. Christy's philanthropy, on the other hand, is more genial, wise, diffused and practical. Towards his darkeys it displays itself in large salaries and not too much work; towards the public, in admonitions to "speak of a man as you find him," "never to despise a man who wears a ragged coat," to "laugh and grow fat," or manfully to "pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, for Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe." Both are Christians; but Smith belongs to only one church, and that is of the rigidly religious and piously Puritan school; a church which reads the Bible "as through a glass, darkly," and translates "Egyptian" into "Southern slaveholder," and "Israelites" into "African slaves," wherever there is any reference to bondage, emancipation or deliverance; but insists that "servant" does not mean "slave," whenever Onesimus introduces himself, or Christ says "servants, be obedient unto your masters"—a church in which all the singing is done through the nose, to very long metre time; so that, to be a singing saint, in good voice and standing, of the "Praise-God-in-the-11th-Psalm" style of man, it is necessary to have quite as much wind as piety. Now, Christy belongs to a dozen different churches, and so has eleven more chances than Smith of reaching Heaven safely and in good condition. He is not content with long-winded metres, does not leave the devil and the concert saloons all the best tunes, but supplies all denominations from his ample stock of melodies, and old-fashioned fugues are displaced by cheery glees, in this style:—

> Jerusalem, my happy home!
> Da dah, da dah!
> Soon as I die to you I'll come!
> Diddy iddy da dah!

—Or by the graver and more plaintive melodies of Lillie Dale:—

> Oh, Heaven! bright Heaven!
> Oh, Heaven of the blest!
> How I long to be there
> In its happiness to share
> And to lean on old Abram's breast.

His religion, too, eschews all political Christianity—for the "old Abram" above referred to is not Old Abe Lincoln—and will have none of Smith's political sermons at any price.

Smith paints his darkey blacker than he really is, while Christy gives us the brightest side of this dark subject. Smith's negroes are always weeping, wailing, moaning, gnashing their teeth and clanking their chains; they are always being beaten, outraged and kicked about by Massa Legrees; they are always doing a superhuman amount of work and being lashed for doing it; they are always assembling in dismal swamps and, though the most pious of sinners, are always plotting blood, and massacre, and murdered masters and mistresses, and freedom, and all that sort of thing, and, when let loose, are equally dangerous to the public. Smith's Cuffee, who got into the Chicago platform, has ruined his friends and damaged his foes; Smith's irrepressible nigger has involved us all in civil war. Indeed, so well is the firebrandish nature of Smith's negroes now understood, that one has only to raise the cry of "a nigger in the fence," and the public indignantly shout, "hustle him out," although the fence itself—political, philanthropic or literary—be ruined in the operation. It was this cry which destroyed the Tract Society and smashed up the May anniversaries. Smith's negroes are responsible for it all. But Christy's troupe present us different and more enjoyable views of Southern life. They are always singing happy songs, or laying down the shovel and the hoe and taking up the fiddle and the bow to assist in tripping what pleasant Dick Swiveller calls "the light fantastic." They love their masters—and if massa is so unfortunate as to die, then

> Down in the cornfield
> Hear that mournful sound,
> All the darkeys are weeping
> For massa in the cold, cold ground.

They indulge in plantation dances, in "Hop Light Loo" affairs, in champion jigs, in essences of old Virginia, and have no taste for domestic "treason, stratagems and spoils," and are thus much better than some of their masters. They love and are loved, like ordinary white trash, and enthusiastically announce that "Sally is the gal for me," or that "Ebery one is praising de coal black Rose." Instead of setting fire to things, and going on their way to Canada rejoicing, nothing can exceed the pathos with which they refer to the "old folks at home," or to their "old Kentucky home far away," or ask to be carried "back to ole Virginny." Of course they have their little private griefs, and think regretfully of "darling Nellie Gray" or of "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," but these are but clouds upon the sun of their general gayety and happiness. In fine, they do the comedy of life, as Smith's troupe does the melodrama, and are, the public think, much more natural, enjoyable and human.

With characteristics so diverse, these corps never agree in their opinions of men and things; and here again the public side with Christy, and think him much more logical and correct in his views. Christy would never have made such a mistake as that about Fremont's proclamation. So, in Gerrit Smith's recent letter to President Lincoln—which he prints as if doubting whether the President would read it—he asserts that the abolition of slavery is the only way to save the country. But people generally side with Christy, who declares:—

> There's one thing more I'll state,
> And I hope it's not too late,
> It's all about the colored population;
> If you leave 'em all alone,
> In their happy Southern home,
> That's the way to save this great and glorious nation.

Smith says that abolitionists are the salvation of the country. Christy looks upon them in a very different light—regards them as just about as bad as secessionists, and, in the Irish tongue, makes the following offer:—

> Fire eaters, abolitionists, I'm told are raging now;
> They would both destroy the Union if they only knew how.
> If you'll send these men to Ireland who try your peace to mar,
> We'll drive 'em to the devil in our Irish jaunting car.

Smith thinks that a free negro at the North is in elysium. Christy has records of only two representative free niggers hereabouts, one of whom "lived with her uncle, up seven pair of stairs, in the Bow-wow-wow-ery, near Grand," and did a bad business in the peanut line; and the other:—

> That clever man, Judge Russel,
> He sent her up to the Island,
> He sent her up to the Island,
> For stealing silver spoons.

Smith asks the President to accept of "black regiments" to meet the Black Horsemen of the rebels, and represents the negroes as eager for the fray. Christy understands black nature much better, and gives us laments, not encouragements to enlist:—

> My lovier was a horsiman, so galliant and bold;
> None of your Seventh regiment fellows a candle to him could hold;
> But he slept out late one night, and so he caught cold,
> And now I am in mourning for my cayliier so bold.

—Or else he expresses this original and tender desire:—

> I wish I was on Bergen Hill,
> 'Tis there I'd sit and cry my fill,
> Till every tear should turn a mill,
> Oh, Johnny, he is gone for a soldier!

But then, as far as other people are concerned, Christy's negroes are as patriotic as Smith's, and show their patriotism in the same way—by a great deal of advice and very little example. Only they are more hopeful and confident, for Smith says this war will last a great while—"thirty years," perhaps—while Christy don't agree with this, and says so very plainly:—

> To gallant Sixty-ninth it has moved in de row,
> And all of our brave negroes are hastening forward now;
> If ever we get at de Seceshers we'll be sure to lay 'em low,
> And they will soon discover that deir cake is all dough.

Now, both of these managers have made money from their exhibitions—Christy by taking in his honest quarter at the door, and Smith by collections at all sorts of meetings and by the sale of papers, novels and pamphlets. This war, however, will settle Smith's negroes effectually, while it will only give Christy new songs, dances and burlesques. We hardly know what will become of Smith. His occupation, like Othello's, is gone. Perhaps he had better come to the conclusion of Cuffee Pete, in the "Seven Sisters," and say:—

> I'll go down to de Massa Barnum—
> He's the friend of poor niggers, I know—
> And I'll play I'm the "What Is It?" father!
> Yes, Barnum's the place where I'll go.

With Greeley as exhibitor and lecturer, a very good business may be done there for a while, now that Tillman, who killed the pirates, is played out. That little villain Raymond may tend the door, if he'll deposit that "$15,000 to $20,000" he has in bank as security for his honesty, and if he is kept under the espionage of Kennedy in case the temptation of real silver should prove too much for him. So, what with the favor of a generous public and our free rate notices, and gratis "double leaded" advertisements, the thing may pay.

OUR ABOLITION INCENDIARIES AT IT AGAIN.—According to the *Tribune* and *Times*, which seem to be mixed up with the movement, our old incendiary abolitionists had a nice little love feast at the Astor House on Thursday last (room No. 20), for the purpose of organizing a "Liberty and Union Committee of the city of New York." This liberty means liberty to the slaves of the South, for it was "resolved that, in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, it is manifest that there is no reasonable prospect of so terminating the present conflict as to prevent its recurrence but by the speedy and complete liberation of the slaves on the soil, in the expectation that, with other citizens, they will sustain the government in putting down the rebellion;" and that "the public welfare requires that the free colored people of the United States should be invited and encouraged to assist in this great enterprise."

In every possible way this "Liberty and Union Committee" are to agitate and labor for these indicated objects; and that they will do so we may be sure, from the antecedents of the abolition brotherhood assembled on this occasion. That notorious old abolition sinner, Lewis Tappan, presided, and among the kindred spirits present were the Rev. Mr. Brown, editor of the *American Baptist*; the Rev. William Goodell, editor of the radical abolition *Principia*; Oliver Johnson, editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*; John Jay, Esq., and various other abolition celebrities of smaller calibre. Now these abolitionists must be taken care of in season, or they will bring serious trouble upon the government. Their project is a systematic agitation in favor of the immediate abolition of Southern slavery, when we all know that the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration is nothing more nor less than the integrity of the Union. We know, too, that this policy comprehends, as far as possible, non-intervention with the domestic institutions of the South. The act of Congress confiscating the property of rebels conspiring to overthrow the government is not an abolition measure, but a war measure, and is nothing more, even as construed by General Fremont. Its object is the punishment of rebels and the protection of loyal men in all their rights of property. The administration, in view of the ultimate overthrow of the rebels in the field, desires the support of a Union party in the cotton States, in order, when the time comes, to bring about a popular Union reaction in said States. A single defeat on a large scale of the rebels in the field will develope such a Union party, from Virginia to Texas, with any positive evidences that it is no part of Mr. Lincoln's policy to interfere with slavery beyond the actual necessities of a state of war.

But our abolition incendiaries, whose reed

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo Off Cape Race.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA, &c., &c., &c.

By James M. P., Sept. 14, 1861.

The Steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., on Sunday, passed Cape Race, bound to New York this afternoon.

The news of the Kangaroo, are five days later than those per the Africa.

The political news is important.

England was about to send three more regiments to Canada.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at Washington, was expected to be heard of at the transatlantic ports.

Another minister ordered on Nine had received very favorable reports of the Confederate States.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days closing on Tuesday were 20,000 bales, the market generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs were quiet.

Provisions quiet.

Consols 93¼ 93¾.

Time Arts.

POTENTIAL INTERVENTION OF THE PERSONAL ADDRESSES.

It May last, shortly after the capture of Port Hatteras, an newspaper of one of the principal cities appeared in the Common Council of New York for a protest of the capital of Hatteras, and the Commander of the Hatteras, and some questions as to the action to whom the communication was addressed, and the Commander of Hatteras, and the Commander of Hatteras, and the Commander of Hatteras

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to go to California, as nurse or lady's maid; is competent to teach children under 12 years old, with French, if required, and will make herself generally useful. Address M. M. B. R., New Brunswick Post office, N. J.

A YOUNG PERSON, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, WISHING to return thither, would be glad to offer her services to a family going there, either to take care of children or to take charge of an invalid. Address P. M. Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN PERSON, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, would like to meet some fine family, where she can act as nurse and seamstress; has had experience in both; best of reference given. Address J. E. A., for two days, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Has no objection to New York or Brooklyn, and has the best of references. Call at No. 44 Schermerhorn st., near Court st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as housekeeper for a widower, or a gentleman of means; or as travelling companion [illegible]; references first class. Address C. E., box 164 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES TO OBTAIN SEWING at her home, or would go out by the day or week; she can do all kinds of family sewing, including shirts and dresses. Call for one week at 99 St. Mark's place.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, to go to California with a lady as seamstress or to take care of children; prefers a Protestant family. Address for two days M. M. G., Brooklyn Post office.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' WASHING WANTED—by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand and understands it thoroughly; or would go out by the day in private families. Good reference. Call at 171 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN American lady. References given. Apply at No. 12 6th av.

LADIES REQUIRING THEIR OWN MATERIALS made up in the most fashionable style and on the most reasonable terms, for their young children, will please inquire for Mrs. B., 196 Varick street.

MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON (American), at present disengaged, wishes to make engagements for the fall and winter as monthly nurse; the best references given; would not object to a permanent situation to an invalid. Notes addressed to Nurse, care of Dr. Parsons, 42 Clinton place, will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, from Connecticut, to take care of children and assist in plain sewing. Call at her present employer's, 103 Amity st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A LADY fully competent; little or no compensation required; reference can be given. Address W., Hoboken City Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREWOMAN IN A cloak and mantilla establishment. Has had sixteen years' experience in one employment. Can be well recommended. Address Cloakmaker, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION; one who is a good cook and laundress; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at 65 East 15th st., basement.

WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, whose husband has been unfortunate in money matters, would accept such a position in a first class family, she having lost her child but recently. This is a rare opportunity to secure a person who is worthy and possessed of a good disposition, and understands the care of an infant. Good reference given. Address Nourrice, Chatham square Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE WANTED to attend to the outdoor business of a real estate office. Salary one dollar per week. Address a note to C. B. A., Herald office, giving references.

COAL SALESMAN.—WANTED, A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE and influence, to sell first quality coal to families and others on commission. Address, with references as to character and ability, Coal, box 213 Herald office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; he must also have had experience in driving. Apply to Mr. Coombs, Scientific American office, 37 Park row.

WANTED—A FEW WELL EDUCATED CASH BOYS for our retail. Must produce the best of references. Apply to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of our retail Mantilla Department; must be acquainted with the Broadway trade, and produce the best of testimonials as to ability, character, &c. Also, one for the Upholstery Department. None others need apply to A. T. Stewart & Co.

WANTED—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT, ONE WHO IS A first rate penman, to write occasionally on evenings, and a few hours on Sundays. Address A. B. C., Madison square Post office.

$15 PER WEEK AND A PLEASANT, RESPECTABLE position to a smart, active man, who can loan his employer about $1,000, on good security. A good judge of money preferred. Address T. W. S., box 109 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, ONE WHO can come well recommended and is not afraid to work, will find a permanent situation and good wages by applying at 50 West 36th st.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—WELL ACQUAINTED WITH trimmings, velvets, ribbons, &c.; must be a good saleswomen; having held situations of the same kind. None but experienced hands need apply at 853 Broadway, near Union square.

WANTED—THIRTY GOOD STITCHERS AND FITters on military equipments. Apply at No. 6 Reade st., corner of Elm.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family. Apply at 143 South First st., Williamsburg.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR CHAMBERMAID AND waiter, an industrious, neat and steady girl, with good city references. Apply at 141 East 17th st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO WORK ON MILLInery and fancy goods. Apply at 113 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, IN A very small family, a young and tidy Scotch or German girl; must be a first rate washer and ironer and good plain cook. First class reference required from former employer's. Apply at 98 West 27th st., basement door, from 10 to 3 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, COMPEtent to take care of an infant two weeks old. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 112 Sullivan st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE FUR BUSIness is desirous of obtaining a situation in that line; he is thoroughly conversant in all its details, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Address R. M., box 151 Herald office.

A GERMAN MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener, with a small family; good reference given. Call on M. F. Fabl, Peekskill, Westchester county, N. Y.

A GOOD BARTENDER, HAVING $300 TO LOAN HIS employer, can have a permanent situation in a first class sample room, on Broadway, about to open soon. Address Sample Room, Herald office.

NAVY OR MERCHANT SERVICE.—THE UNDERsigned, a bookkeeper, desires a position as captain's or purser's clerk; best of reference. Address W. K. M., 200 Saratoga street, Baltimore.

THE TRADES.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—FIVE HUNDRED MEN TO MAKE and fit army shoes. Apply to James Hannan, No. 30 Dey st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS and harness stitchers, to work on knapsacks and military work. Apply at 65 East 25th st.

75 SADDLERS WANTED, ON KNAPSACKS, AT 48 HOWard street, between Mercer and Broadway.

10 OR 12 CURRIERS WANTED—TO WHOM STEADY work will be given. Apply immediately to H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Delaware.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 205 Fifth avenue, cor. Twenty-sixth st., New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn,
Commencing October 1.
CLASSES—Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York,
Commencing October 2.
In the new building on Fifth avenue recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calisthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST.
L. De Garmo Brookes will open his Academy on Tuesday, September 17, 1861, for adults, and Wednesday, Sept. 18, for children.
All the new dances are received, and will be produced in rapid succession.
OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.
MR. AND MRS. TRENOR reopen their well known Private Dancing Academies, 99 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 16, and 60 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, Wednesday, Oct. 2. While all the fashionable Dances are carefully imparted, Deportment and the Physical Vigor of their pupils are not overlooked. Private Lessons and Schools in the city or country attended to. Terms in New York, $5, $10, and $20 per quarter. Mr. T. will let the Rooms for respectable evening parties. Terms $15. Send for circulars.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 69 WEST FOURteenth street, opens October 5. Circulars, for terms &c., may be had at the Academy.

J. A. MACPHERSON'S DANCING ACADEMIES
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue; Military Hall, 193 Bowery, opposite Spring street; College, 76 Varick street, near Canal.
Days of tuition Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, at 76 Varick street, near Canal.
Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings at Military Hall, 193 Bowery.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.
The first Assembly at 76 Varick street will come off on Monday evening, Sept. 23.

J. A. MACPHERSON'S OPENING ASSEMBLY,
Military Hall, 193 Bowery,
Monday Evening, Sept. 16.
Days of tuition, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. All the new fashionable dances taught.

PROFESSOR BOND'S DANCING ACADEMY, GYMNAsium and Skating School, 223 Bleecker street. Classes—Mondays and Thursdays for ladies and gentlemen, Wednesdays and Saturdays for juveniles.

T. DUMAR, BALLET MASTER OF THE THEATRES Royal at Berlin and Hanover.—Dancing Academy, 287 Bowery. Lessons $1 per month, every night. Tuesdays and Fridays $2. Private lessons 50 cents. Ladies' afternoon classes.

MUSICAL.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE INSTRUCtion on the Piano, would like a few Pupils, to attend at their residences; terms $10 a quarter. Address E. M. R., New York Post office.

A PIANIST (LADY OR GENTLEMAN) WANTED—TO give lessons to one person in exchange for a comfortable home and Board; one speaking French preferred. Apply at [illegible] place, near Roosevelt street ferry, Williamsburg.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale, richly carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, overstrung bass, inlaid, and with pearl keys, made to order for the present owner by city makers, fully guaranteed for three years, been used seven months, cost $500, will be sold for $225, including Stool and Cover; also elegant Drawing Room Suit, cost [illegible], for $135. Inquire at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, Guitarist, from the principal concerts, Mechanics' Hall, &c., &c., enables his pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively the most admired compositions. Address 88 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street. N. B.—Just arranged the "Southern Retreat."

HENRY SCHROEDER'S PIANO, VIOLIN, GUITAR AND singing instructions, by classes, will commence the first week in October. Terms $5 per quarter. Applications can be made at the subscriber's residence, No. 27 Orchard street, between Hester and Canal. Private tuition at the pupil's or subscriber's residence.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG Bass Patent Insulated Full Frame Grand and Square Pianofortes, 421 Broome street. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

MUSICAL.
Wanted, by an American Professor of Music,
A home, where his professional services would be considered an equivalent; teaches piano, violin, guitar and cultivation of the voice; would furnish own room, and if a desirable location can be found, would pay some cash; would not engage for less than one year. The advertiser is a pupil of distinguished masters in Germany; has had much experience in teaching, and refers to more than twenty families in this city to which he is now teaching. Address for one week Equivalent, No. 274 West Thirty-fourth street.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN TEACHES THE PIANOforte and singing in New York and Brooklyn. Applications to Firth, Pond & Co., 547 Broadway, and at his residence, No. 6 Garden street, Brooklyn Heights; also by Post office.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS REmoved to 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets, where he sells new seven octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let from $2 to $8 per month; rent allowed if purchased as per agreement; monthly payments received for the same.

THIRTY-FIVE PIANOS, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT REserve before the 1st of next month.—These Pianos are manufactured by a celebrated city maker, are warranted, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Call at No. 75 East Twenty-second street.

VIOLINS.—GEO. GEMUNDER'S CELEBRATED NEW and best old Italian Violins this month at half price. 153 Ninth street, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A $1 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, 609 BROADway, guarantees to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand. Ladies will learn a stylish English hand. Gentlemen learn an elegant, rapid business hand. Stationery 50 cents. Bookkeeping class $5. Private lessons $15.

AT DOWD'S REPORTING ROOMS, NO. 653 BROADway, short hand Writing and Bookkeeping are taught day and evening. Persons who commenced a course of instruction in short hand writing six months ago are now competent in the reporting profession, and can command salaries from $1,000 to $1,600 per annum.

CUBAN INSTITUTE, AT FOWLER'S PLACE, NEW Hamburg, Dutchess county, New York.—A classical and commercial boarding school, where the common and higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, music and military tactics will be taught. English, French, Spanish and German teachers of the highest reputation and talent in the institute. Also a primary department, a gymnasium, fine playing grounds, &c. Will be reopened on the 15th inst. For circulars apply to ANDRES CASSARD, New Hamburg, Dutchess county, New York.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,
Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street.
Will open to the public on Monday, 16th instant, for instruction and exercise in the healthful and beautiful art of Parlor Skating.
Professor of Skating.......................Mr. J. HAINES
Ladies daily from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
Gentlemen daily from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.
Children daily from 3 to 6 P. M.
Private parties may engage the gymnasium daily from 1 to 3 P. M.
Evenings for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 o'clock.
A Band of Music will perform every evening.
Mr. Disbrow intends to make this establishment one of the most attractive places of amusement in the city. He reserves the privilege of excluding all objectionable persons.
Terms of subscription made known on application.
Skates of the most approved patterns for sale, to let and repaired.
Single admission (with the privilege of skating).......25 cents
Children (under twelve years of age)..................15 cents

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 East Twenty-fourth street.—Boarding and day school, classical and commercial, fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German, one Spanish. A primary department and a gymnasium. See prospectus for details. Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director. Will be re-opened on Tuesday, September 17.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, VERY RESPECTAbly connected, perfectly competent to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of French and music, desires an engagement in a private family, to take charge of two or three small children. Address W., box 4,000 New York Post office.

MRS. J. B. EDWARDS HAS ARRANGED TO OPEN, on September 18, a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, where the common and higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Music will be taught by a corps of competent teachers. The residence of Mrs. EDWARDS is one of the finest in the city, being on Washington square, affording a charming view and pleasure ground. The most scrupulous care will be given to the moral culture of the pupils, and the discipline of the School will approach as near as possible to that of a well regulated private family, combining cheerfulness of spirit with propriety of demeanor. Those desiring to learn further particulars may see Mrs. Edwards personally, or address by letter at 230 Fourth street.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
222 and 224 Madison avenue, corner Thirty-eighth street,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly 32 West Fifteenth street.)
Will re-open, with the commencement of the session, September 12. Madame C. M. B. will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars at Brentano's, 701 Broadway, Lockwood's, 411 Broadway, and 222 Madison avenue.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S Seminary for Young Ladies, 23 East Thirty-fifth street, second door east of Madison avenue, will reopen on Wednesday, September 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Terms, $250 per annum. References: Mr. E. Pouvert, 50 Broad street; Mr. E. Plunkett, 170 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTANS
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street,
Will reopen on Monday, September 16, 1861.

STAMMERING CURED IN A FEW LESSONS.—APPLY to G. VALE, Teacher of Navigation, Surveying, Draughting (with Perspective), Bookkeeping, &c., and Publisher of scientific and liberal books, as Volney's Ruins, Paine's Works, &c., 351 Pearl, corner of Frankfort street.

THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 5 Wyckoff street, South Brooklyn, will open on Monday, Sept. 16. Terms $200 per annum.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING School, 119 and 121 Clinton place, re-opened. French is the language of the school. Classics, Mathematics, French, English, Spanish and German taught without extra charges. Junior department under Mme. Lespinasse's care.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—CIPRIANO GORRIN HAS REsumed instruction in the above. For further particulars apply to the aforesaid, at his office, room No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor place, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine play ground and gymnasium, 47 and 49 West Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Re-opens Monday, September 16.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANY NOTARY PUBLIC WILLING TO RESIGN IN favor of the advertiser, for a reasonable compensation, may address Law, box 172 Herald office.

EUREKA LODGE, 177 I. O. OF O. F.—THIS LODGE, having accepted of the invitation of Brother Elisha Buckmen to visit him at his beautiful grove, on a picnic excursion, will meet at their lodge room on Monday evening, the 16th instant, for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements. Brothers of other lodges are invited to attend.
ASA BUTMAN, Secretary.

McMANUS' OBSEQUIES.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris street, at 7 o'clock Monday morning, where suitable badges will be presented to them, and from whence they will escort the remains of Terence Bellew McManus to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass will be celebrated, the office for the Dead chaunted for the repose of his soul.
The Military Guards of Honor will assemble at the same time and place, in accordance with the orders of their respective commandants. JOHN O'MAHONEY, Chairman.
R. J. Lalor, }
James Sandford, } Secretaries.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 178, are requested to meet this day (Sunday), at half-past two o'clock P. M., at the ferry foot of Barclay street, to attend the funeral of brother Henry C. Cashell. By order of the W. M. CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN AND drivers of the same to renew their licenses.—Notice is hereby given that renewals of licenses to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, commencing on Monday, the 23d inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of the City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No licenses will be renewed after the 31st day of October. By the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
Mayor's Office, Sept. 14, 1861.

BILLIARDS.

A FINE STOCK OF SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with his newly invented patent cushions, superior to any now in use, will be sold low for cash. Call at his manufactory, 145 Fulton street. Also a few second hand Tables.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW AND second hand Tables, 20 per cent less than can be bought elsewhere. Tables to let. Orders by mail attended to.
W. H. GRIFFITH, 105 Fulton street.

PHELAN'S PATENT IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 67 Crosby street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A HANDsomely furnished suit of Rooms, a Parlor and two Bedrooms, a bath room adjoining, on the second floor, with Board. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. Inquire at 281 Lexington avenue, third house above Thirty-eighth street. References required.

AT 1,123 AND 1,125 BROADWAY—FINE SUITS OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements, with private table. Also Rooms and Board for single gentlemen. Near Fifth Avenue Hotel, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE 114 Second avenue, corner of Seventh street, has a few Suits and also some single Rooms to dispose of. Call at house or address box 3,503 New York Post office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET THE second floor, consisting of three large well furnished Rooms, suitable for a party of four or five persons; every convenience adjoining; house and location everything to be desired. Also, a small Room suitable for a gentleman. Apply at 147 Lexington avenue, corner of Thirtieth street.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, in suits or singly, with Board, for the winter; terms reasonable; house first class. Apply at 44 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 121 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will accommodate a small family or two single gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board. Best of references given and required.

A GERMAN FAMILY, OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTAbility, will let a few pleasant Rooms, with excellent board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; the house has all modern improvements; location good, in Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply at No. 1 Barclay street, corner of Broadway, basement.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, would rent, with Board, pleasant Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is conveniently located to cars and stages. Good table with home comforts. No. 3 Albion place, 419 Fourth street.

AT NO. 34 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square, spacious Rooms to let, with Board; connected or single, furnished or unfurnished.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ARE still disengaged at Mrs. Burk's, 166 and 168 East Fourteenth street. Parties returning from the country will find pleasant apartments at reasonable prices, one block from Union square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS SUPERIOR ACCOMOdations to one or two families and two single gentlemen; also two large Rooms on the first floor, suitable for a physician; house first class; terms low; references exchanged. Apply at 55 East Twenty-eighth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET THE SECOND Floor, consisting of a parlor and bedrooms, well furnished, to a party of gentlemen. Partial Board or Private Table if desired. House conveniently and pleasantly located. Apply at 83 West Twenty-second street.

AT THE LARGE FIRST CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 137 Bleecker street, west of and near Broadway, is a family first class family Boarding House, with Rooms unsurpassed in size and comfort, in suits or single; the cheapest place in the city for the style and quality of what is offered.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain a pleasant Room, with Board, in a private family, at 65 West Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway. House has modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

ATTIC ROOMS.—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for two in each, for $7 per week. Private Parlor if required. Small family. Early dinner. 60 Amity street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, PLEAsant house, will rent a suit of Apartments on second or third floor to one or two gentlemen. Partial Board if desired. 42 University place, corner of West Eleventh street.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom and Room for a servant, with or without Board, is wanted by a gentleman and wife. Must be below Fourteenth street. Address box 5,015 Post office.

AT 56 TWENTIETH STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH avenue, Gramercy place—A suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let to a family with private table, or to gentlemen without Board. Also a few pleasant Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged. House and location first class.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A SUIT OF Rooms, very nicely furnished, together or separate, with housekeeping accommodations, if required. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 110 West Thirty-seventh street.

AT THE FIRST CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE 189 AND 191 West Fourteenth street, Rooms handsomely furnished and newly painted, in suits or single. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required.

A BACK PARLOR, ON FIRST FLOOR; ALSO SUITS of handsomely Furnished Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to rent, with Board, for the winter. Terms reasonable. Apply at 58 West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE ROOM with a pleasant private family, where he will be treated as one of the family and where there are no other boarders. Address Room, box 108 Herald office, stating particulars as to family, &c.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES AN UNFURNISHED Parlor, 18 feet long, on first floor, for the purposes of a study and office, between Tenth and Twentieth streets, Third and Sixth avenues. Address J. H., Post office, 531 Broadway.

AT 74 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms may be had, with Board; location near Fourth avenue.

A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN PERSONS, ONE child and servant, desire Board in a small family. They will require two rooms and bedroom. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, box 1,267 Post office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Bedroom adjoining, on second floor, to let, with Board, in the first class house 76 East Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also two Rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET TWO HANDSOMELY furnished Parlors to a gentleman and lady, Board for the lady and partial Board for the gentleman if required. Family small and private. House has all the modern improvements. Location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 58 East Twenty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue.

A FAMILY RESIDING ON THE FIFTH AVENUE would let, with Board, a third story front Room to a couple for $14 per week. References exchanged. Also, two Rooms for single gentlemen. Address W. F. W., 93 Reade street.

A WHOLE FLOOR OR SINGLE ROOM, ALSO A PHYsician's Office, for single gentlemen or families, with or without Board, in a first class house; private family. Call and see. No. 2 East Thirty-fourth street.

A LADY OCCUPYING A HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, would let one floor or three Rooms, neatly furnished, with kitchen and all conveniences for housekeeping, at moderate terms. Apply at first house on Second avenue, below Fiftieth street, east side.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE BROWN stone house, pleasantly situated, will rent a suit of Rooms on second or third floor, with or without board. Inquire at 323 West Twenty-second street.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with Board, at 27 West Eighteenth street.

A VERY LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT Room, second floor, to let, with Board, to a lady, or a gentleman and lady, in Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Modern improvements. No other Boarders. Terms moderate. Location good. Address for two days, Mrs. Mason, station E.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION.—FAMILIES OR GENtlemen can find pleasant Rooms, in suits or separately, with full or partial Board, in a first class house, pleasantly situated on Washington square. 220 Fourth street, Washington square.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, to a lady; also Rooms to let to gentlemen, without Board. Call at No. 104 West Houston street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET A FURNISHED Room, without board, to one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; gas and water in the room. Apply at 131 West Fourteenth street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIREplace and gas; rent $2 per week; also a small Room for one gentleman, rent $1 25 per week. Inquire at 100 Prince street.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be had by applying at 123 West Fourteenth street, three doors from Seventh avenue.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, would let an elegantly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, communicating, on the second floor, with large pantries, bath, furnace, gas, &c., to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. The highest references given and required. For particulars apply to Mr. MORTIMER, 155 Broadway.

ANY WIDOWER WHO MAY HAVE A DAUGHTER, between the ages of two and six years, and wish a home for the same in a genteel private family, where there are no children or boarders, will hear of a desirable, retired and healthy location in Brooklyn, by addressing, with real name and references, D. Ward, box 501 New York Post office.

A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—TO LET, AT 712 BROADWAY, a very nice apartment, with all the modern improvements.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN AN agreeable locality, desire to let to a party of gentlemen, the entire second floor of their house. Gas, bath and large closets. Terms moderate. If desired partial board. Inquire at 60 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

A FURNISHED FRONT RECEPTION ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, on the first floor of the new English house, 21 Second avenue, suitable for an office, or for a lady and gentleman, with or without Board.

BOARD.—TO LET, SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS TO FAMIlies or single gentlemen, in a four story brown stone house, finely furnished; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. No. 5 Murray Hill Park, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

BOARD—HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMIlies. Also, single Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 74 Fifth avenue.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS AND Bedrooms, in suits or separately, with full or partial Board, can be obtained at 129 Tenth street. The house is first class. Location delightful, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain Rooms with Board at No. 5 West Washington place; also a suit of Parlors on first floor. Location is very pleasant, being opposite the square. References required.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR single gentlemen can obtain neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, at 215 West Fifteenth street; also a suit of Parlors, unfurnished, on the first floor, to let, with or without Board.

BOARD—SECOND DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE. A widow lady, whose family is private, will let, with Board, two Rooms, on second floor, communicating by sliding doors, making pleasant apartments for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Location No. 3 East Thirtieth street.

BOARD—AT 25 STUYVESANT STREET, CONTINUAtion of Astor place, second door from Second avenue, a front and back Parlor, unfurnished, with Board; also, a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING AN ELEgant residence on Staten Island, would like to add to their household by receiving a gentleman and wife as boarders during the fall and winter. For terms address S., box 109 Clifton Staten Island.

BOARD AT HOME.—SINGLE OR SUITS OF ROOMS, for single gentlemen and families, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, can be had in a pleasant house, with the modern improvements, near Fifth avenue; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Apply at 47 Clinton place (Eighth street).

BOARDING—AT 204 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN First avenue and avenue A. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with Board and Rooms on the most reasonable terms. A small Parlor, Bedroom and clothes closet will be let to two, gas included. The house has all the modern improvements; is convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING—WANTED, FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Address Janitor, box 4,066 Post office, stating terms.

BOARDING—WITH BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS. Parlor and Bedroom offered to a gentleman and wife, on second or third floor, in a private dwelling near Thirty-first street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Address W., box 192 Herald office.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—AN entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first class house, and private family, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., box 1,869 Post office.

BOARDING.—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, front, to let, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at 115 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING AND OCCUpying a handsomely furnished house, in a pleasant location, wishes to meet with two or three persons desirous of housekeeping. To any agreeable party this offers a pleasant home, as almost any arrangement can be made. Address W. H. T., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF QUIET habits and unquestioned respectability, in a genteel private family; a good sized room, with Croton and gas required; where few or no boarders are taken; location below Fourteenth street and west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address M., box 123 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where they are no other boarders, or with a widow lady. Address E. B. W., Union square post office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE Room, containing hot and cold water, closets, &c., to two gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman; bath on the same floor; also a Room for a single gentleman; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at 124 Clinton street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished Rooms and Board at 45 Nassau street, five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Bath and gas, &c., through the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MARRIED OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with or without bedrooms attached, in a first class house. Good neighborhood, convenient to all the ferries. Terms moderate. Apply at 47 Concord street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, at 49 Concord street. House contains the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton and Wall street ferries; reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms on reasonable terms, at 44 Nassau street. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant Rooms, with Board, at 30 Cheever place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry streets. Terms moderate. Five minutes' walk from South ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE Globe Hotel, 242, 244 and 246 Fulton street, and 114 Pineapple street, can offer pleasant Rooms for families or single gentlemen wishing Board for the winter, at reasonable rates. Dinner at the Globe Hotel at half-past one o'clock, and at Pineapple street at six o'clock. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board at 154 Court street, near Pacific.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a first class house, pleasantly located on the Brooklyn Heights. Apply at 23 Remsen street.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms and Board in a small family, at 27 Poplar street, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Modern improvements in the house. Reference exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LARGE FURNISHed room on second story to let, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen; also single rooms for gentlemen, a few minutes walk from Wall or Fulton ferries. Apply at 66 Hicks street.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUIT OF ROOMS SUITAble for a family, to let, with Board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall street or Fulton ferry. Apply at 37 Henry street. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT Rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen at 243 Hicks street, two minutes from ferries; bath, gas, furnace, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NO. 4 WILLOW PLACE, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.—A New England lady offers a pleasant home to gentlemen wishing Board. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegantly furnished house close to the South ferry, will be happy to accommodate one or two inmates for the winter. Hot and cold water baths, &c. References required. Apply at 96 Congress street, four doors west of Henry.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors to let, in suits or separately, with breakfast if required; terms moderate. Call at 371 Fourth street, near Lafayette place and Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FULL Board, at No. 1 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dinner at 6.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors for married gentlemen; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board; bathroom and spacious closets attached, with water and gas; every accommodation for first class boarding. 119 Waverley place, near Washington square.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suits or single, with partial or full Board; also day boarders. Location pleasant. Best of references given and required. Apply at 124 West Forty-second street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHout Board, in a small private family; terms moderate; house well furnished, has bath, gas, &c., and kept in the best order. Apply at No. 130 (old No. 55) Fifth street, near Second avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON BROADWAY, NO. 713.—FURnished or unfurnished Rooms to let, either for lodgings or offices, studios, &c. Rent low, to suit the times. A restaurant attached to the house. Location central and pleasant.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN a first class house, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to single gentlemen; the family consists of a gentleman and wife; only three or four will be taken. For information address H. D., Madison square Post office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR A FEW SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board in a private family, at 107 West Twenty-fifth street.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE PRICES, can be had at No. 49 West Thirty-first street, corner of Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single Rooms, with Board, $6 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH or without Board, in a genteel neighborhood, ten minutes' walk from South or Wall street ferry, at 136 Livingston street, opposite Gallatin place, Brooklyn.

JACKSON HOUSE, 210 ELM STREET.—THE LOWEST rented and most comfortably and conveniently furnished Apartments in the city, to meet the wants of small families, with every requisite furniture; linen, cooking range and utensils, gas and Croton water.

MAISON MEUBLEE, 70 AND 72 WEST THIRTY eighth street.—Rooms elegantly furnished, or whole floors, with kitchen, cellar and yard. Houses new, first class, four story, brown stone; common parlor; meals furnished. Whole parlor floor or Basement for physician's office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
22 West Twenty-ninth street,
has one fine suit of Rooms and a back Parlor not yet disposed of for the winter. Also, two large and three small Rooms suitable for gentlemen; all of these elegantly furnished. Her house has been enlarged and improved, and a laundry added to it.

MEDICAL STUDENTS VISITING NEW YORK AND wishing Board convenient to the Medical College, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, at 19 Union square. Breakfast from 7 to 10. Dinner at 6 P. M.

MRS. J. A. ROOF, NO. 5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, between Fifth and Madison avenues—House newly opened for families and single gentlemen; rooms furnished in suits or single, with Board, with or without private table. Dinner at six o'clock. References required.

NOTICE.—TO THOSE DESIRING A GOOD HOME AND comfortable Boarding House, will find all that they require at 193 Bleecker street; terms moderate to suit the times; meals suitable for business people.

NO. 24 NINTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout Board, to let. References exchanged.

NO. 7 CARROLL PLACE, BLEECKER STREET.—Comfortable Rooms and good Board, at the above number, at greatly reduced prices. Also, a front Basement, suitable for a physician.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant, furnished Rooms, with partial Board, if required, at 169 West Twelfth street. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, with an American lady, where there are no other boarders. Address J. O., Herald office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH Board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, at No. 415 Fourth street, between the Bowery and Second avenue.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with Board, for families or single gentlemen, at No. 23 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—THE GENTLEMAN THAT MET with a lady (last year) on the Harlem boat, and made an appointment to visit High Bridge, and who also assisted ladies out of a Fulton Ferry stage on Saturday morning, September 14, and bought a paper at the gate, will please address Mrs. Jackson, music, Brooklyn Post office.

TO STRANGERS AND OTHERS.—A EUROPEAN FAmily, without children, occupying a first class house, will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board or private table. Apply at 45 East Bleecker street, near Broadway.

TO THOSE LIVING IN HOTELS AND BOARDING houses.—There is an establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, the rooms being laid out in suits and furnished with everything necessary to housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at an inconceivably low rate. There is a restaurant attached.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY SO, THE second Floor or part, with convenience of housekeeping on the same, or privilege of the kitchen, water, bath and gas, at 120 Leroy street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms, at 72 West Twenty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. House contains the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, to a gentleman and lady, with Board for lady; also a Room for a single gentleman; no other boarders in the house; family very small. Apply at 331 West Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue; cars and stages pass frequently.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, BOARD for the lady, a Parlor and Chamber or large Chamber, between Bleecker and Tenth streets, where there are few or no boarders. Address H. O., station D.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, with non-interfering people, for two ladies. Two well furnished Bedrooms required. Address at once Astor, Madison square Post office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN JUST MARRIED WISHES to obtain Board in a respectable private family in Brooklyn, convenient to Atlantic ferry, where there are no other boarders; it would probably prove an agreeable arrangement for some family having more room than necessary; references of the highest respectability required, and given. Address W. B. G., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A PARlor and Bedroom, with full Board. Location between Eighth and Sixteenth streets and Second and Sixth avenues. Address G. V., box 917 Post office.

10 LAMARTINE PLACE, WEST TWENTY-NINTH street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—A private family would let a nicely furnished front Room, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, at $10 per week; fire and gas included. Also a back Room, $3. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

11TH STREET.—NO. 153 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—Two beautiful Parlors, on first or second floor, one with Sleeping Room if required, nicely carpeted and furnished, contain large closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let reasonably. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE, BETWEEN TROY AND Bank streets.—Pleasant Rooms on third floor, also back Parlor and Extension Room, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, families or single gentlemen. House pleasant, location desirable and terms moderate.

15 BOND STREET—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, with or without board; first class house, with all modern improvements. Very central location for winter. Terms moderate.

23 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET.—SINGLE gentlemen or gentlemen of families can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished Rooms. References exchanged.

25 BOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, singly or en suite, without Board, by a widow lady. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to comfort.

35 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Two pleasant front Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a private family; house has all modern improvements.

36 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Families and single gentlemen can obtain Board in a first class house, with choice of rooms, single or in suits; also to rent, a front Basement, suitable for a physician's office.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—TWO OR THREE select families and three or four gentlemen of the highest respectability can now be accommodated with suits or single Rooms in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Table first class. References exchanged.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—ROOMS, WITH Board, to a gentleman and his wife or a few single gentlemen, in a house desirably located, containing all the modern improvements. References given and required. Apply as above.

44 FIFTH STREET—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARtial Board, furnished Rooms. Apply as above, between Bowery and Second avenue.

46 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—The entire Second Floor, furnished, with Board; also furnished Rooms for families or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. House first class.

54 SEVENTH AVENUE, THREE DOORS FROM Fourteenth street.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain Board in a first class house; Rooms furnished or unfurnished; highest references given and required.

54 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with Board, a pleasant furnished front Room, with pantries, on the second floor; also, two Rooms on third floor. Dinner at six o'clock. Terms moderate.

61 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME SEcond Floor to let, consisting of three beautiful Rooms, with fine bath on same floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen wishing comfort and economy; or would let to a small family, with everything for housekeeping.

70 VARICK STREET, BELOW CANAL.—BOARD AND Furnished Rooms at very low prices. A party of young men can have good board at $3 per week; two young ladies at from $4 00 to $5; a large front room on second floor; also, a back parlor. Those wishing to make permanent arrangements wanted. House has gas and bath; reference required.

79 SPRING STREET, THREE DOORS FROM BROADway.—War prices.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen; the location is near all the first class hotels and places of amusement; reading room free. Inquire at the Anson House.

80 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Fifth avenue.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain Board in a first class house, with choice of rooms in suits or single. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

81 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE).—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board in a small family. House has all the modern improvements and is convenient to the cars and stages.

82 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Fifth avenue.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain Board in a first class house, with choice of rooms in suits or single. Dinner at six. References exchanged. Also a front Basement, for a party of young gentlemen.

91 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, front Rooms and others, en suite or singly, with or without first class Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References given and required.

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING—ALSTON House.—Elegantly furnished suits of Rooms, with gas, Croton water and every convenience for housekeeping economically; particularly suited for small, respectable families. Rent low.

110 BLEECKER STREET, WEST OF AND NEAR Broadway.—Pleasantly furnished rooms to let, with or without Board, single or in suits. Meals served in rooms if desired. Transient boarders accommodated. Location central and pleasant.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—SUITS OF ROOMS on second and third floors, with full or partial Board, for families or single gentlemen. Location pleasant and convenient to Sixth avenue cars.

156 PRINCE STREET—ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen.

169 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, WITH BOARD.—A handsomely furnished Parlor and Extension Room; also two large Rooms with Bedroom adjoining, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at half-past six. Terms moderate.

228 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SEcond avenues, a Parlor and Bedroom on first floor; also, two Rooms, on third floor, to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

333 BROOME STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF Bowery.—Furnished Rooms to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged.

763 BROADWAY, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH streets.—A large Room on the first floor and Rooms on second floor to let, furnished; house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant location; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers street.—Families and single gentlemen desirous of spending the autumn in the country will find delightful Rooms in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Good stabling. For terms apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD.—A FAMILY WITH children or a few select boarders can find a Quiet Home for the fall and winter. Terms moderate. Address for three days S. L. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

THE GLEN COVE PAVILION WILL CONTINUE open for the reception of visitors the whole year.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRE DONNER DES leçons de Français et de Musique à des prix tres moderes, en raison des circonstances. Elle a une jolie chambre a disposer pour un monsieur. S'adresser au 14 West 34th st., pres de l'Hotel de la 5me Avenue.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 19 DUANE street to No. 20 Centre street, near Chambers street, where he can be consulted privately on certain diseases. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University (Medical College); see his diploma in his office. Private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty-eight years exclusively devoted to these complaints enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured or no pay.

DR. LINES CAN BE CONSULTED ON ALL DISEASES of Females, with unparalleled success, at 29 East Seventeenth street, near Third avenue.

DR. WARD TREATS SUCCESSFULLY ALL DISEASES of women. Something for every lady—his Great Benefactor. Office 12 Laight street, near Canal.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal, N. Y., may be confidentially consulted, as usual, in all cases of debility and impurities of the system, acquired or hereditary, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT street.—All affections caused by mercury or disease cured in half the usual time, and at half the charges.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, local and general.—Designed for the use of young men and others. By G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. Price $1. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey street, N. Y. or the Author, 658 Broadway, from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8.

MRS. MUNROE APPLIES GALVANISM FOR THE cure of Female Complaints. Ladies can obtain good Board and Medical Treatment at 20 Watts street, next to Varick.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted, as usual, or by letter to box 2,500. Boston office, No. 8 Harrison avenue.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Receives Deposits from [illegible] to [illegible].
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest will commence October 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

JOHN R. MURRAY, BANKER, 39 NASSAU STREET, New York. Securities negotiated and advanced upon. Treasury notes of all issues bought and sold. Gas Light Stocks for sale.

$1,000.—I WANT TO MEET WITH A GENTLEman who will advance $800 to $1,000 for an interest in the management of a theatre in this city. Address Clifton, Herald office.

$3,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on city property. Security ample and bondsman satisfactory. Address M. P. D., box 1,962 Post office.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. All applications addressed to J. Williams No. 709 Fourth street, New York, will receive due attention.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods, and personal property of every description, or bought and sold by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET—MONEY ADVANCED TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Segars, Dry Goods, &c. N. B.—Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.
H. NEWTON, 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

$3,500—TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on productive real estate in this city or Brooklyn, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, for one or more years. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall street.

$20,000 TO ADVANCE BY HENRY HYMAN, 430 Broadway, room No. 3, on Watches, Diamonds and Merchandise of every description, from $10 and upwards. Merchants in want of money will do well to call. Business strictly confidential.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO MEET with a gentleman who would rent her a furnished House and Board with her, or with a party of gentlemen that would rent a furnished House and engage her as housekeeper. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, Era, station D, Eighth street.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO RENT OF A NICE American family a Room and Bedroom, at a low rent. Address Crittenden, station B.

A HOUSE WANTED IN JERSEY CITY, SUITABLE for an English shades; must have the modern improvements, and be in respectable location, not more than five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address, with particulars, R. S. T., Herald office.

HOUSE.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A SMALL, NEAT House or Cottage, in New York, or any of the adjacent cities. Address B. A. C., Herald office, stating particulars terms, street and number. Price must be low.

WANTED—LUNCH ROOMS, UNFURNISHED.—A front and two back Rooms, on the first floor, in a respectable part of the city, by the first of October. Give location, description and rent. Address P, Station D.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, HOboken or Jersey City, a House, containing not less than eight rooms and good yard; rent about $14 per month. Address, stating rent, location and full particulars, T. P., box 115 Herald office. Possession wanted by the 1st of October; lease to run one year from May 1, 1862.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished, by a lady, a thorough housekeeper, of parties who would take the rent in board. Location between Third and Seventh avenues and not above Twenty-third street. Satisfactory references. Address for one week, House, box 244 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A GOOD House, on the west side, between Twenty-fourth and Fortieth streets. Rent must be moderate against first class security. Address box 3,918 Post office.

WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TWO OR THREE furnished Rooms, for a gentleman and his wife. Terms moderate. Address A. C., station D, Bible House.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE upper part of the city, west of Broadway preferred, but no objection made to a suitable house east of Broadway. Rent must be moderate, not to exceed $800 to $900 a year. Possession wanted about the 20th of September to 1st of October. Address, stating full particulars, S., box 2,123 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE, for a gentleman and wife, till May 1, on railroad or steamboat route, near depot; rent not to exceed $150. Must have garden, shade and stable accommodation. Address, with full particulars, R. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE lower part of a House, containing all modern improvements, situated between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, H. Harris, 673 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A LOCK STITCH FAMILY Sewing Machine, in perfect order, at a very low price, for cash. Address Clinton, Herald office, or Brooklyn Post office, with full particulars.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS IN A GENTEEL neighborhood, fully or partially furnished for housekeeping, with water and gas, for a small family; rent must be low. Address for one week Leo, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A HEIFER, 15 OR 16 MONTHS OLD, STRAYED FROM Fifty-sixth street and First avenue; had a white face, a fine back, short horns growing backward. The owner will give a liberal reward on its return to the corner of Fifty-sixth street and First avenue. JOHN BUDDEN.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A PEARL BREASTPIN, SET round with twelve small diamonds, two emeralds, two rubies. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the above at No. 5 Amity place.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 13TH INST., BETWEEN THE POST office and 65 Broadway, three Letters; two addressed to Union Straw Works and one to E. G. Tuttle, care of Union Straw Works, New York. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at 65 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 2D INST., IN ROOSEVELT STREET or vicinity, done up in a newspaper, a Deed of House and Lot, in New Brighton, Staten Island, executed by Rebecca Barnes in favor of Thomas McGovern. The finder will be paid for his trouble by returning it to Charles Murray, 56 Roosevelt street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, STRAYED from home, a small child, Mary Bruggerman, aged 6½ years; had on when she left, a black and red plaid dress and striped apron. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted parents, at 75 West street, near pier 11 North river.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, Fireman's Badge, No. 49, of Engine Company 21, in Frankfort, between Spruce and Beekman streets. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the engine house, 86 William street, or at the Chief Engineer's, 21 Elizabeth street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A PEARL BREASTPIN, SET round with twelve diamonds, two emeralds, two rubys. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it as above at No. 5 Amity place.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN DOG. She wore a collar, with the owner's name engraved thereon, and answers to the name of Jenny. The above reward will be paid to any one returning her to the owner, at the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

$5 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM SEVENTY-THIRD street, Yorkville, on Friday morning, September 13, a Large English Greyhound. Whoever will return the same to George Good's grocery store, corner of Eighty-third street and Third avenue, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, from 322 Bowery, an Italian Greyhound Slut, having left pups. Any person leaving her at the above number or at 43 West Thirty-second street will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, in Elm street, from White to 11 Chambers street, or from Chambers street down Centre street to the Tombs, a small silver carved handle Derringer Pistol. Whoever will return it to 11 Chambers street, or to 190 East Thirty-fourth street, will receive the above reward. A. T. VAUGHEN.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SEPTEMBER 13, A BLACK and tan Terrier Dog, in Clinton place, near Fourth avenue; answers to the name of Beauty; the hair worn off his neck; without a collar. Whoever will return the same dog to 43 East Thirteenth street, will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 13th inst., supposed on Broadway, a single stone Diamond Pin. The above reward will be paid upon returning the same to Leggat Bros., 151 Fulton street.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUEStions asked, for the recovery of a Memorandum Book, lost either on the New York Central Railroad or the steamboat Isaac Newton, on Friday, the 13th inst. It contained about $50 in bank notes and a draft on the Sub-Treasury, New York, for $130, payable to J. O. Noyes, the payment of which has been stopped. Also a note for $252.
Mrs. KATE O. NOYES, 56 West Thirty-seventh st., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST.—MADAME WILSON tells the object of your visit, gives magic charms and good luck for life, free of charge; tells all events of life—past, present and future; consultations on business, sickness, marriage, courtship, travelling, &c. She is the most wonderful astrologist of the age. Give her a call, you will not regret it. 189 Allen street, six doors from Stanton; name on the door. Charge for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. Beware of imposition.

MADAME HARVEY CAN INFORM HER MANY friends and the public of all the events of life; if you wish the truth give her a call at 262 Rivington street, near Columbia. Ladies 25 cents, gentlemen 50 cents. Hours from 9 till 8.

MRS. H. ROEDER, NO. 114 FOURTH STREET, IS THE only true seer and gifted lady in this city. Her information is correct and true. She is the same lady who formerly resided in Wooster street, near Amity, and in Eighteenth street.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life, embracing love, courtship, business and sickness; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents, gentlemen 50 cents. Residence No. 20 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

114 WEST FOURTH STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in this city who truthfully gives information concerning law suits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and is the only person who has the genuine Roman and Arabian talismans for love, good luck, and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted lady. Lucky numbers given. Remember her residence, and avoid imposition—114 West Fourth street, near Charles.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE ATTENTION OF TAVERN KEEPERS AND LIQUOR dealers in general is respectfully solicited to the superior quality of Hammer's fresh brewed Champagne Ale. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and the keeping quality of it, especially of such brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Charge $12 per bbl., and $6 per bbl., delivered to any part of the city of New York, free of expense. Payment cash on delivery. Orders sent to Hammer's Brewery, in Harlem, will be attended to with despatch.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. FALL RACES.

The following Races will come off over the Fashion Course on the 16th day of September, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—Two year old match, carrying 90 lbs., for $3,000, on September 16. J. B. Monnot names bay filly by Logan, dam Sylphide, by Emilius. John Hunter names bay filly by Revenue, dam Young Gipsey, by imported Mercer. Same day, sweepstakes for two years old, carrying 90 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; $200. Entrance half forfeit. The proprietor to add $200. Dash of a mile. Four subscribers. J. B. Monnot enters chestnut filly by Logan, dam Mary Biddle, by imported Glencoe. Also ch. c. by Logan, dam ——. John Hunter enters br. colt by imported Balrownie, dam imported Comfort, by Irish Birdcatcher. Also ch. f. by Revenue, dam Fanny Fern, by imported Glencoe. F. S. Forbes not named. F. Morris' entry dead.

Special train for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return immediately after the race. Excursion tickets to go and return, 35 cents. Boats will leave James slip ferry at 2 o'clock P. M., and connect with the train; also Thirty-fourth street ferry. Every five minutes stages from Thirty-fourth street will convey passengers to the Course.

Members' stand reserved for ladies.

Judges to be appointed by the Association.

N. B.—The Revenue Colt will be sold immediately after the race to the highest bidder, to close a partnership.

JOS. CROCHERON, Manager.

THE GREAT RACE DAY.—THE NEW YORK AND Flushing Railroad will run a special extra train for the great Race to come off at Fashion Course on Monday, September 16. The train will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return when the sport is over. Excursion tickets 35 cents; single tickets 20 cents. The 11 o'clock regular train from Hunter's Point, also the 1 o'clock trip by steamer from ..., foot of Fulton street, stop at the Fashion Course depot.

J. S. HOTTORFF, Superintendent.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock, a sweepstakes of $200. The horse that trots the nearest to three minutes wins—mile heats. Owner names br. stallion; owner names bl. g.; owner names br. m.; owner names s. g. To come off on a good day.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—MONDAY, SEPT. 16, at 3½ P. M., stake for $350, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, owners to drive. Mr. Toole names b. g.; Mr. German names br. m.; R. Reynolds names b. g.; Mr. ... names s. m.; Mr. Taylor names b. g.; Mr. Degan names br. m.; Mr. Townley names b. m. Entrance to all parts 25 cents.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A CHESTNUT MARE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind, nearly thoroughbred; also a Bay Mare, ... years old, sound and kind; both warranted—for sale at very low prices, at the Hippona Stables, 75 West Thirty-... street.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR of long tailed gray Horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness or under the saddle, 6 years old, at Scarrott's stable, No. 22 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF HORSES, A black and a gray, seven years old, long tails, over 16 hands high, can trot at the pole in 3:15, easy and stylish drivers, both excellent saddle horses, warranted all sound and without blemish; cost $1,000; will be sold for $650; also a three-seated Wagon, but little used, and Harness. Can be seen at Dickel's Riding Academy, Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST TROTTING HORSE, DARK bay, long tail, 15½ hands high, without a blemish; ... warranted sound. Apply at the private stables, 41 East Sixteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOME BAY HORSES, long tails, four and six years old, 16½ hands high, sound and strong; will be sold low, the owner having no further use for them. Apply at stable 197 East Twenty-fourth street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

HOTELS.

THE WAR.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REGATTA.

PASSPORTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHIPPING.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

REBEL ATROCITIES IN ST. JOSEPH—ANOTHER BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE—THE HOME GUARDS VICTORIOUS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861.

A special despatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City to-day says:—The steamer Sioux, just arrived from above, brings the intelligence that the fight at Booneville yesterday morning terminated in a victory to the Home Guards (Union) under Major Eppstein, who held their entrenchments. The rebels, one thousand strong, were driven back and were in the neighborhood of Booneville when the Sioux City passed there. The Home Guard lost one man killed and four wounded. The rebels lost twelve killed and thirty wounded. Among the rebels killed were Colonel Brown and Captain Brown.

A small detachment of Union troops on the Sioux City had an engagement with Martin Green's force at Glasgow of half an hour's duration, when a battery of three guns opened on the boat and they retired without loss.

Advices from Northwest Missouri state that since the withdrawal of the Union troops from St. Joseph the rebels in that region have commenced arming again.

Some two thousand rebels are concentrated in Andrew county under Major Potter, and about the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowans, under Colonels Craner and Edwards, are stationed in the same region. Both sides are preparing for battle, and a conflict is shortly expected.

Tom Haines, with one thousand men, crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Rock on Tuesday last, bound for Gen. Price's army.

Six hundred rebels, under Col. Hull, were marching towards Glasgow on Wednesday, to cross the river and join Martin Green's force.

The rebel camp at Lick creek, Monroe county, was broken up by the Union troops on Sunday last, and it is reported that three hundred rebels were captured.

Another camp at Spencerburg, Pike county, was broken up on Monday and sixteen rebels taken prisoners.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 12, 1861.

The following appears in the *Messenger* of this morning:—All that we can hear confirms the previous reports that the rebels have full possession of St. Joseph, and are doing pretty much as they please in that city. It is represented that they have taken the control of municipal affairs, and are preventing the egress and ingress of both the mails and passengers.

They have also levied heavy contributions on several stores, taking just what they wanted. The steamer Omaha has been seized and appropriated to their purposes, and we learn that an effort was made to send out the mail by hand cars, but it was intercepted and taken back; hence a complete blockade exists, which accounts for our getting no mail matter. The straight out Union men have crossed the river to Elwood for safety, and taken the ferry boat with them. At Iatan and Weston, it was said that the rebels permitted no one to go into town, or out of it, without passes. From all we can learn, the Union men and their property in St. Joseph and the surrounding towns, are completely at the mercy of the rebels, and demand the immediate interposition of the federal arms to save them from annihilation.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 13, 1861.

A reliable Union man just arrived from Greenville reports that General Hardee has returned to that place with 600 men, and threatens to march on this point immediately.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13, 1861.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence:—

A messenger from Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, reports that General Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg on Tuesday, and Gov. Jackson made them a speech.

General Price claims to have 10,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

The messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and General Lane's forces, dated at Fort Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, the substance of which is as follows:—

He says that immediately after leaving Springfield he despatched General Rains to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which have been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to General Rains' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood creek the forces under Generals Lane, Montgomery and Jennison, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter the federal troops retreated, and were pursued by his forces about three miles. He states his loss at three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and says that he buried three of General Lane's men. He concludes by saying that the enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds:—"This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this State, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State."

This correspondent adds:—"While this shows that there has been some skirmishing on the borders, it does not prove that the rebels have gained any advantage; but on the contrary, it would appear that they have found a force too strong for them and given up their plan of advancing into Kansas, and turned upon the weaker force at Lexington. Their design now is evidently first to take Lexington and then bring Governor Jackson here."

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11, 1861.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce—Reprisals Threatened—Unwarrantable Arrest of Dr. Franklin—Wallace's Indiana Zouaves Gone to Paducah—How Business is Done in the Provost Marshal's Office—An Incident—Rumors of a Battle Near Fort Scott, &c., &c.

A flag of truce, borne by Capt. W. H. Kidd, of the rebel army, reached here last night. On Saturday last Dr. E. C. Franklin, Surgeon to Gen. Sweeny's brigade, and who remained at Springfield to take care of the wounded, prepared ambulances for one hundred and fifty of the men to come in to Rolla and thence to St. Louis. Just as they were about starting they were stopped by the rebel officers, who stated that they had just received General Fremont's proclamation, and if the intention expressed in a paragraph stating that all rebels found in arms within our line of posts should be shot was carried out, they would shoot man for man of our prisoners. They furthermore stated that they would hold the two hundred and fifty wounded men, and would shoot or hang them all if the intent of the proclamation was carried out. Captain Kidd made preparations to leave for St. Louis on the following morning, in order to confer with General Fremont in relation to the matter, and if possible have the obnoxious clause of the proclamation stricken out. He arrived here last night, and was at once put under guard, and allowed to communicate with no one. The result of his endeavors has not yet transpired.

Dr. Franklin came with him, and on reaching the telegraph station, forty miles out, telegraphed to General Fremont that he was on his way to St. Louis, in company with Captain Kidd, bearer of a flag of truce, and would report at headquarters on his arrival. On reaching the depot he was met by a file of soldiers, and at once put under arrest and conveyed to Barnum's Hotel, along with Captain Kidd. No explanation of the cause of his arrest has yet been given, and unless there is something more than is known to those most intimate with Dr. Franklin, his arrest was entirely unwarrantable. Dr. Franklin has been most indefatigable in his efforts for the welfare of our wounded, and the statements of all who have come in from Springfield are very highly in his favor. The arrest was made by the Captain of General Fremont's body guard, and not the slightest explanations were given.

The famous Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Colonel Lew. Wallace, left St. Louis two days since for Paducah, and have probably arrived there by this time. They were accompanied by several other Indiana regiments, and will probably do as good service in Kentucky, when the battle opens on the "dark and bloody ground," as they did in Western Virginia. The arrivals and departures of troops are now generally made in the night, and but few, except those high in office, know anything about the military condition of the city of St. Louis and of Missouri generally. Troops come in and go out, prisoners are sent to Cairo, military commissions are held, and a dozen other things transacted, without the public knowing anything, or at least but little, about them. At the office of Provost Marshal McKinstry I spent an hour yesterday, and with pleasure noticed the rapid manner of conducting business. Twenty individuals, with documents in their hands, would find their cases attended to, and themselves referred to the proper clerks and bureaus, almost as fast as one could count their number. When an answer was once given, there was no opportunity for further questioning—the next case was taken up and speedily disposed of. While I was there, a clerk from the Passport Office entered, and stated to General McKinstry that a gentleman was in there who declined signing the obligation on the back of the document requiring him to be loyal to the government. Without looking up from the papers he was examining the General said:—"Does he positively refuse to sign the obligation?"

"Yes, sir."

"Give him thirty days' wheelbarrow work at Cairo," was the reply, and the clerk departed.

The telegraph corps of the army has been completely organized, and is under the command of Captain Geo. H. Smith, a gentleman of long experience in telegraph matters. It consists of a battalion composed of line builders, repairers and operators, each armed with a light carbine, and furnished with the instrument most useful in his particular branch of the business. They are intended to be taken along wherever the army moves, and will keep open the communication with St. Louis or some other central point.

There are still numerous rumors in reference to a battle between Gen. Montgomery and the rebel forces near Fort Scott. It is highly probable that something of the kind has occurred, but with what result it is impossible to say, though most of the rumors are favorable to the Union cause. Reports of small skirmishes between squads of Home Guard (Union) and rebels are daily received, but excite but little comment. Attention is turned to the northern part of the State, and all are daily looking for news of importance from that section, though nothing of interest has yet been heard.

OUR HANNIBAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 9, 1861.

Affairs in Northern Missouri—General Fremont's Energy—Arrest of a Brigadier General and Colonel—The General's Claims to Consideration—Martin Green's Whereabouts and Operations—St. Joseph to be Retaken by the Union Forces—Tribute to Colonel Moore—His Sons in the Enemy's Ranks, &c.

The recent disaster at Platte bridge, and the marauding depredations of Martin Green, the noted guerrilla partisan of Northeast Missouri, have had the effect of attracting the attention of the Commandant of the Western Department to Northern Missouri, and in this division of the State, especially along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, we may look for active military operations, and, possibly, some bloody fights. Of all this I shall keep you duly advised.

General Fremont's great energy and sagacity have been effected till now to defensive operations in Southeast Missouri and at St. Louis. These points have been well secured, and active operations are being commenced in the interior of the State, and, as stated, in Northern Missouri. Military operations in the latter section have been a series of blunders, resulting from the incapacity of those in command, and, as preliminary to a new order of things that emerges out of chaos when Fremont assumes the direction of affairs, two of the commanders on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad are to-day under arrest, and have been ordered to report at St. Louis. These officers are Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut and Colonel —— Williams, of the Iowa Third. The first for inebriety and general incapacity, and the latter, it is said, for his untimely retreat from Green's forces at Shelbina.

General Hurlbut has proved to be a most incapable officer. A good joke is told about his exploits at Kirksville. It is said Colonel Moore, who defeated Green at Athens, had laid an admirable plan for capturing the guerrilla chief at or near Kirksville; but when just in the act of plucking the prize Hurlbut came up, countermanded the order and issued a proclamation commanding the rebels to disperse in five days. His proclamation giving notice of the imminent danger from the presence of a good Union force, of course the rebels broke camp, made a forced march, and next commenced their depredations at Shelbina by tearing up the railroad track and forcing Colonel Williams to retreat rather ingloriously.

Martin Green's rebel operations have been in the two tier of counties west of the Mississippi and north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, until Gen. Hurlbut's proclamation sent him "kiting" down South. Of his operations at Shelbina I have spoken. To-day he is reported to be encamped near Paris, Mo., fifteen miles south of Shelbina, three thousand strong. If this is the present position it is a critical one. Two thousand Union troops came up the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, a portion of whom disembarked at Mexico and the remainder at Renick, and are closing in upon Green, by columns from the south and southwest. Hudson, on the west, is garrisoned by Union troops, while a detachment guards Shelbina on the north. If the bird is not already flown, Green cannot escape unless he makes a hasty retreat in a line southeast, and in that case he will be pursued by cavalry and light artillery. We may expect to hear of a brisk fight in that direction to-night or to-morrow.

A construction train went out on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road to-day. The Platte bridge will be repaired and ready for crossing in a week. No other depredations have been committed on the road. In St. Joseph, it is said, the rebels have sway in the absence of federal troops, and are levying contributions on the Union citizens to the amount of $15,000, for which they give worthless "Jackson State scrip." Union forces will retake that city this week, under the military orders now out, of which I will not speak. If this fight with Green comes off you shall hear of the result.

It is but a just tribute to Colonel Moore to say that he is one of the most self-denying, loyal men of Missouri. In a word, he is the Bayard of our State. In the battle at Athens, in which he so signally defeated Green, two of his own sons fought in the rebel ranks, and it is said that one of the young Moores recognized his father, and pointed him out to a comrade. It is to be hoped that this son is but another prodigal, who will repent and return to the old homestead.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT FROM TRENTON.

This regiment left for the seat of war at noon on Tuesday, from Trenton, N. J., numbering nearly one thousand men, under command of Major John P. Van Lean. The regiment, together with the Seventh and Eighth New Jersey regiments, were encamped at Camp Olden about six weeks, and on Friday last the Sixth having completed its full number, received orders to depart for the seat of war on Tuesday.

There were quite a large number of the friends of the regiment, as well as the citizens of Trenton, present to witness their departure, the railroad depot being crowded with ladies, who showered almost the entire regiment with flowers. The men were fully armed and equipped, the uniform being in accordance with the regular United States regulations. They are exceedingly well drilled, and appeared to be strong, able bodied looking fellows, mostly of whom are from the interior of the State.

The regiment is to be commanded by Colonel James T. Hatfield, who is well known as a thorough military officer. Colonel Hatfield has been connected with the militia of New York and New Jersey for over thirty years, during which time he has risen from the ranks to Brigadier General. He served in this city for many years, after which he became connected with the New Jersey militia by being elected, in 1850 to the position of First Lieutenant of the Highwood Guard, of Hoboken. In 1852 he was elected Captain, which position he held with great credit to himself as well as to the corps he commanded. He labored hard, and his command was acknowledged to be one of the crack corps of the State. During the Bergen riots Colonel Hatfield was among the first to lead his command to the scene of disturbance, and rendered most efficient service on such occasion. About four years ago he was tendered the position of Brigadier General of the Hudson Brigade, which he at first declined, preferring to remain as commandant of the Highwood Guard. However, on the following year he was induced to accept the position, and which he now holds, having during that time brought it up to perfect discipline, and was the first to secure the adoption of a regular brigade uniform in the State. Colonel Hatfield will leave for the seat of war on Monday, and will join his regiment at Capitol Hill, where they are to be encamped for a short time. The following are the officers of the regiment:—

Field.—Colonel James T. Hatfield, of Hoboken; Lieut. Colonel Thomas P. Stroud, of Camden; Major, John P. Van Lean.

Staff.—Not yet appointed.

Line.—Company A, Captain Gilkyson; Company B, Captain Ewing; Company C, Captain Moore; Company D, Captain Jackson; Company E, Captain Hughes; Company F, Captain Lee; Company G, Captain Wilson; Company H, Captain Burling; Company I, Captain Baker; Company K, Captain Smith.

There is yet remaining but two regiments at Camp Olden, the Seventh, Colonel Revere, and the Eighth regiment, both of which have only as yet from four to five companies each. It is presumed, however, that they will be ready to leave in about three weeks. Among the officers of the Seventh regiment is Adjutant Edward Price, a brother of ex-Governor Price. A nephew of the present Governor is also said to be among the officers of the regiment.

DELUGE AND DISEASE.

[From the Richmond Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, Sept. 10.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 5, 1861.

Rain, rain, rain—it seems as if Jupiter Pluvius had come down upon the country to drive Mars out of it, for again we have weeping skies and muddy streets, encampments drenched with water and roads almost impassable to the army trains. Lincoln may well say:—"*Apres moi, le Deluge.*" If it continues to pour throughout the month as it has done, with very brief intervals, since the 15th August, there will be a meteorological artistic [illegible] of sixty days before our war dogs can shake off the moisture from their hides and rush again to the fight. In the meantime the chance is that the incessant showers will render any forward movement impracticable until winter sets in and puts a stop at once to all warlike operations. Among the other considerations connected with the weather which forces themselves painfully upon us, the sickness among the troops increases, and the decay of the rank vegetation of the summer must produce malaria which will carry off many a brave young fellow on the approach of frost. *It has been said frequently, and it is probably true, that a general engagement with the enemy, either on the Peninsula or on the line of the Potomac, would probably prove less disastrous to us than the fever of the next four weeks will be.* This result can not be escaped save by the mistortunes of war, and we can only strongly recommend all securing the greatest possible degree of comfort and attention to the sick in the hospitals, and providing proper clothing for the entire force in the field, in anticipation of the approaching season of cold. The hospital duty devolves chiefly on the citizens of Virginia, male and female; and I am happy to assure you that they are devoting themselves to it with affectionate zeal and tender solicitude. The work of providing winter clothes will be distributed among the people of the Confederate States, and we cannot doubt will be faithfully and seasonably performed.

Accident at Wheatley's Theatre—Several Ballet Girls Badly Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1861.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Wheatley's Theatre this evening, by the dress of one of the ballet girls catching fire in the dressing room. Mrs. F. Gale, Miss Harman and several of the ballet girls were badly burned. The disaster created some alarm among the audience, but all were dismissed without accident. No damage was done to the theatre, and the performances will be continued as usual.

Suicide of Rev. E. Yates Reese, of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1861.

Rev. E. Yates Reese, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant* newspaper, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION ON LONG ISLAND.

Description of the Camp Ground—The Third New Hampshire Regiment—What it is Composed of—Interesting Ceremony at a Flag Raising—Destruction of Liquor by Order of General Viele—General Sherman and Staff—List of Officers of the Third New Hampshire and Eighth Maine Regiments, &c.

Our government have at last realized the stern necessity of having troops properly drilled before they are fit to go into an action, and for the purpose of giving the volunteers mustering under the last call an opportunity to perfect themselves in the manual of arms, two camps of instruction have been established in this State, namely, one at Scarsdale and the other at Hempstead, L. I. A description of the former appeared in these columns a short time ago, and as the latter has only been laid out a little over a week, our readers are not supposed to be fully posted as to its location, &c.

Hempstead plains or flats, as it is called, is situated on the Long Island Railroad, about eighteen miles from New York, and embraces a portion of land eighteen thousand acres in extent, and lies between old Hempstead village and Hempstead branch—where the railroad branches off from the main line.

The location of the camp at this place indicates good judgment on the part of Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele, the acting commandant of the post. Besides having an immense area of level ground, almost like a prairie, the encampment is laid out on one of the healthiest spots in the country. The drinking water, obtained from wells sunk twenty feet deep, is superior almost to our Croton, being entirely free from any mineral substances.

At camp "Winfield Scott"—as Brigadier General Sherman, the former commander, named it—there are at present encamped but two regiments, the Third New Hampshire and the Eighth Maine. The former has been quartered there since the 4th instant, and the other arrived on Wednesday evening last.

The Third New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Enoch Q. Fellows, is a noble organization, and is safe to be classed as the best regiment that has left that State, both in a moral and physical respect. It numbers 1,028 men, and left home fully provided with everything appertaining to the use and comfort of the regiment. Tents, baggage wagons and teams, ambulances and medical stores have been supplied in abundance, and if any of the men suffer for anything to which a soldier is privileged, it is their own fault.

The *personnel* of this regiment is composed of the very best men in the Old Granite State. Among the privates are several independently rich men, who shouldered their muskets because their country needs their services, and steadily refused to accept any office while a single wealth could have readily procured for them. They share the hardships of a common soldier and do not shrink from any duty imposed on them. The officers are a very fine and intellectual set of gentlemen, and are calculated to inspire those under their charge with due respect.

On Thursday evening a very interesting ceremony took place at the camp. Hon. Mr. Searing, late a member of Congress, presented the regiment a few days ago with a fine tree for a flag staff. The ship riggers, of whom there are a few in the corps, immediately set to work and made a mast of it, and placed it in position in the centre of the camp. Towards evening on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Hen[illegible] Hill, chaplain of the regiment, pronounced evening service, which was an imposing affair. The entire regiment was formed in a hollow square, facing inwardly, the officers in the centre, as were also a number of ladies, who were visiting the camp.

The reverend gentleman had improvised a pulpit by placing a snare drum on the top of the bass drum, and covering the whole with the American flag. On this pulpit *pro tem.* he preached an eloquent sermon, and the band played a hymn, which was joined in chorus by the ladies and gentlemen present.

The services over, the regiment marched to the newly erected flagstaff, and the proud Stars and Stripes were run up, amid the deafening hurrahs of the assembled soldiers and civilians. Cheers were given for the American flag, for General Scott, and for Brigadier General Viele. The latter being on the spot, was earnestly called upon to say a few words, which he did with his usual vivacity and good humor. The other regiment stationed at Camp Winfield Scott is the Eighth Maine, Colonel Lee Strickland. This command is composed of good enough material, but is not yet disciplined to take the field. In fact the men have yet to learn that they are soldiers, as is manifested by their doings. General Viele, however, promises to put these gents through a course of sprouts, which will do them good. The Eighth Maine is domiciled in the famous Sibley tent, while the New Hampshire regiment occupies wall tents.

These two regiments constitute the entire military force at present at the camp, but in the course of a week or ten days there will be congregated at Hempstead at least 7,000 or 8,000 troops.

General Viele is determined that the soldiers shall not suffer from the rank poison which some of the liquor dealers of Mineola (the name of an adjacent village) sell to the soldiers for spirituous liquors. On Thursday evening he found three members of the Maine regiment intoxicated, and finding out where they had obtained their liquor, at once sent the patrol to demolish the contents of the remaining bottles. Some of the latter, labelled "Heidsick," shared the same fate. He is in hopes by these means to nip the sale of liquor, to soldiers at least, effectually in the bud.

Dr. C. H. Crane, United States Army, attached to Brigadier General Sherman's staff, visited the encampment yesterday to inspect the brigade, and ordered a reinspection of the regiments. In the New Hampshire regiment, Major Eastman, the United States mustering officer at Concord, allowed some to pass, notwithstanding their physical unfitness, against the remonstrance of the doctor. The medical inspection will take place to-day or to-morrow.

General Sherman has his headquarters at the Stevens House, in this city, and does not go to the camp. He will probably be ordered upon a very important duty in a few days, and to this effect he has already selected a very efficient staff, which the following gentlemen compose:—

Brigadier General—Thomas W. Sherman.
Major—H. G. Knight, Engineers.
Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Captain Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain —— Morgan, Assistant Commissary.
Captain —— McNutt, Ordnance Department.
Assistant Surgeon—C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
Mr. Merrill, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.

Brigadier General Viele has not as yet had his staff assigned to him.

The following is a correct list of the field, staff and line officers of the Third New Hampshire regiment, kindly furnished us by Adjutant Alfred J. Hill, from the regimental rolls:—

Colonel, Enoch Q. Fellows; Lieut. Colonel, John H. Jackson; Major, John Bedel; Adjutant, Alfred J. Hill; Quartermaster, Arthur J. Nesmith; Surgeon, Albert A. Moulton; Assistant Surgeon, Benj. F. Eaton; Chaplain, Henry Hill; Sergeant Major, Thomas M. Jackson; Commissary Sergeant, George H. Miner; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Chas. F. Brainard; Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer; Principal Musicians, Harrison H. Wing, John L. Randall.

Company A—Captain, Rufus F. Clark; First Lieutenant, Alvin H. Libby; Second Lieutenant, John R. Hynes.

Company B—Captain, John E. Wilbur; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Ayer; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Fogg.

Company C—Captain, Michael T. Donahoe; First Lieutenant, Robert H. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Walter Cady.

Company D—Captain, Charles F. Dunbar; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Cornelius; Second Lieutenant, Orrin M. Dearborn.

Company E—Captain, Josiah J. Plympton; First Lieutenant, Richard Ela; Second Lieutenant, George W. Jackson.

Company F—Captain, Jas. F. Randlett; First Lieutenant, Chas. S. Burnham; Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Marsh.

Company G—Captain, Pierce L. Wiggin; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Emmons; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Henderson.

Company H—Captain, Robert C. Dow; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Maxwell; Second Lieutenant, John F. Langley.

Company I—Captain, Ralph Carlton; First Lieutenant, Welbee J. Butterfield; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Miles.

Company K—Captain, J. B. Littlefield; First Lieutenant, W. J. Butterfield; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Miles.

The following is a list of the officers of the Eighth Maine regiment:—

Colonel, Lee Strickland; Lieutenant Colonel, John D. Rust; Major, Jas. S. Illsey; Quartermaster, A. H. Strickland; Adjutant, James Dingley, Jr.; Surgeon, Pat. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Houghton; Sergeant Major, E. A. Ferry; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Robbins.

Company A—Captain, E. W. Woodman; First Lieutenant, A. S. Bump; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Adams.

Company B—Captain, J. M. Twitchel; First Lieutenant, C. C. Ferry; Second Lieutenant, L. B. Rogers.

Company C—Captain, J. E. Bryant; First Lieutenant, J. H. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Timberlake.

Company D—Captain, Henry Boynton; First Lieutenant, F. E. Gray; Second Lieutenant, John R. Sprague.

Company E—Captain, Thomas Hutchings; First Lieutenant, T. S. Hutchings; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Philips.

Company F—Captain, John Hemingway; First Lieutenant, A. F. Kimball; Second Lieutenant, John H. Roberts.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Hoit; First Lieutenant, Wm. T. Lane; Second Lieutenant, Edwin B. Bates.

Company H—Captain, John F. Milliken; First Lieutenant, E. A. True; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Howard.

Company I—Captain, Wm. M. McArthur; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Robinson; Second Lieutenant, John E. McUrda.

Company K—Captain, John Onnant; First Lieutenant, Henry Brown; Second Lieutenant, Hillman Smith.

The citizens in the vicinity of the camp are very kind to the troops, and only yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. [illegible] Lang, of Hempstead, brought a quantity of fruit to Gen. Viele, and numerous other little matters to the soldiers.

TAMPERING WITH THE SOLDIERS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

SEPT. 14.—Some officers of the United States Rifles called on District Attorney Delafield Smith this morning, and stated that they had been subjected to considerable annoyance by one of their colleagues, who, after enlisting men for a particular regiment, had induced them to take service in other companies, under the promise of promotion.

The District Attorney said that it was as great an offence to induce a man to change from one regiment to another as to exercise means to make him return to civil life. He, therefore, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused party, whose name has not yet been divulged.

THE McMANUS OBSEQUIES.

HEADQUARTERS [illegible] CADETS, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., New York, Sept. 14, 1861.

The officers and members of this regiment, notified in general order No. 1, will assemble at the Essex market drill room on Monday, the 16th inst., at half-past seven o'clock A. M., to escort the remains of our late distinguished and gallant countryman, T. B. McManus. By order of Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT NUGENT, commanding Sixty-ninth regiment.
JOHN MCKEON, Adjutant.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

ORGANIZING THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Governor Morgan, in concert with Adjutant General Hillhouse, yesterday organized three of the volunteer regiments, appointed their officers and assigned them numbers by special orders, as follows:—

The Fifth German Rifles, Forty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers.—Colonel, George Van Amsberg; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward Wratislaw; Major, Charles Lemsey.

The Fremont regiment, Forty-sixth regiment New York Volunteers.—Colonel, Rudolph Rosa; Lieutenant Colonel, Germain Metternich; Major, Joseph Gerhardt.

The Washington Grays, Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers.—Colonel, Henry Moore; Lieutenant Colonel, J. L. Fraser; Major, D. L. Lord.

The following are the orders in reference to the Forty-fifth regiment:—

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 384.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1861.

Pursuant to General Order No. 78, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the companies under the command respectively of Captains Hermann Weller, [illegible] John W. Schwoecker, Adolphus Dobke, Jacob Mattern, Charles Leonhard, Anthony Brackhle, Charles Korb, Charles Hechleitner and John G. [illegible], Fredk. Bickelhaupt, into the service and organized into a regiment to be known as the Forty-fifth regiment of New York Volunteers, with the following field officers, viz:—George Van Amberg, Colonel; Edward Wratislaw, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles Semsey, Major.

Commissions will be issued to company and field officers whenever certified copies of the company and field and staff muster rolls shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

Colonel Van Amsberg will report for duty to General Yates, Commanding New York Depot.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

The above special orders for the organization of the Forty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers are hereby promulgated. Colonel Van Amsberg will assume command of the Forty-fifth regiment and report for duty daily at this depot. By order of CHAS. YATES, Brig. Gen. Commanding Depot.

THO. A. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, August 29, 1861.

[illegible]—Captain Mott's company, Second New York State Militia, now with Brigadier General Smith's Brigade, is permanently detached from that regiment, and will be equipped as a battery. The regimental commander will take immediate steps to supply its place in the regiment. By command of Major General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

The encampment of this regiment at Weehawken, New Jersey, was visited by a large number of persons yesterday, for the purpose of witnessing the rifle practice of the members of the New Hampshire company, who arrived here a few days since. Captain A. B. Jones, the commanding officer, is a first rate shot, his average being a ten shot string of seven inches. The men under his command are by no means novices in the use of the rifle, the average string of the whole company being thirty inches for ten shots. The shooting yesterday was quite equal to anything we have ever witnessed at this camp on former occasions, and proved beyond a doubt that the rumor of the skill of these hardy sons of New Hampshire, which had preceded them to this city, was well founded. Several other companies are expected from the Eastern States to join this regiment, all of whom are expert and skilful marksmen. The New Hampshire Volunteers were expected to leave by the six o'clock train for Washington, but were unable to get off at that time. Shortly before the departure of the train a message was received at the Jersey City depot to have a train got in readiness for the conveyance of troops to Washington some time during the night. Captain Jones would most probably avail himself of this opportunity to transport his company to Washington, and when they reach the banks of the Potomac we may expect to hear that the skill they displayed yesterday is being used to carry terror and death into the ranks of the rebel army.

GERMAN ARTISAN VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of German carpenters and mechanics, composed of those desiring to enlist in the army for the war for the Union, but not wishing to be scattered among different regiments, was held on Thursday afternoon, in Suffolk street. The meeting was a comparatively large one. Mr. Zelnig presided. The discussion on the subject resulted in the passage of a resolution to the effect that a corps of mechanics be formed under Captain Reichen, to join the German Rangers as a company of pioneers or sharpshooters. The names were enlisted at once, and the organization, it is supposed, will be complete in the course of the ensuing week. Of the German Rangers seven companies have been sworn in, another company is to be mustered into service on Saturday, and the regiment, it is expected, will be completed in the course of next week by reinforcements from Newark and Philadelphia. Captain Reichen, formerly of the Prussian army, has been selected as the commander of this proposed mechanical military organization, to form part of the German Rangers.

FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

This regiment is now in active service, doing special duty at Williamsport, Maryland. It has been assigned to the Virginia brigade, commanded by General Ward H. Lamon. Recruiting is going on in all the States with cheering prospects. The regiment, when completed, will comprise fifteen companies, four of which will be cavalry, to do picket guard duty, and also act as the body guard to General Lamon; one company man a battery of rifled cannon, under command of Captain Gilbert Robinson, U. S. A., and the other ten companies do duty as riflemen and skirmishers. Squads or companies are immediately transported to Williamsport, where they are quartered, armed, equipped and subsisted. The cavalry are armed with six shooters, and provided with well trained horses. One squadron is already mustered in and doing duty at Williamsport, under Captains Russell and Smith. Captain John S. Wichtman is raising a company in this city and vicinity. The commandant of this regiment is authorized to accept companies or recruits for the brigade. Applications may be made at 43 Cortlandt street.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, TURNER RIFLES.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE CORPS AT ALBANY.

A grand dramatic performance in aid of the Twentieth regiment (Turner Rifles) New York Volunteers, Colonel Max Weber, which has played so important a *role* in the taking of Hatteras Inlet, will take place to-morrow evening at Schreiber's, in Greene street, Albany. Some of the best talent from this city will assist in this laudable enterprise, also the Turners of Albany. Miss Ottilia Staps, a highly accomplished young lady of this city, who has done more for this regiment than all the committees, in collecting money, blankets, camp utensils, &c., opens the exercises with a prologue in German, entitled "Dreams of the Present Time." If the neat, plain and patriotic address she delivered at the presentation of the colors to the Twentieth regiment, on the day of their departure for Newport News, is any criterion of this lady's declamatory powers, her prologue, replete with stirring hits of passing events, will be the feature of the evening. Miss Staps will also sing the "Star Spangled Banner." On Friday evening a performance, under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Turnverein, took place at National Hall, in aid of the Turner Rifles, and netted a snug little sum. We hope that the Monday evening's entertainment will likewise prove profitable.

THE HIRAM BARNEY RIFLES.

The Barney Rifles, Colonel Eugene A. Kozlay, have taken possession of the well laid out and commodious camping ground at Hudson City, formerly occupied by the Cameron Rifles. Up to Friday the regiment had eight full companies mustered into the United States service, and by the latter part of next week Colonel Kozlay feels confident of being able to bring his command into the field. Several prominent ladies of our city are about presenting the Barney Rifles with an elegant standard. Madame Francesca Klein, who made the colors of the De Kalb, the Turner, Steuben and other of our regiments, now at the seat of war, is engaged in the manufacture of this banner. The flag, when completed, will be exhibited in the window of one of the fashionable jewelry stores on Broadway.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Colonel Page has received one thousand sets of russet gaiters, with shoes to match, and a supply of Minie rifles, with the sword bayonet, has been furnished from the stores at Governor's Island. The following changes have been made in the field officers and staff:—Col. John J. Brown, of New Jersey, an intimate friend of the late gallant Gen. Lyon, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Colonel Philip J. Parisen, formerly Major of the Seventy-first regiment, under Colonel Vosburg, and now Colonel of the Second regiment, Middlesex county, New Jersey militia, has been appointed Major. The Lieutenant Colonel and Major bring four hundred men to the regiment from New Jersey. Mr. J. McKibbin has been appointed Quartermaster.

THE GERMAN UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

The German Rangers, a regiment of United States Volunteers, who are quartered at Broadway Park, has six full companies, in all, about five hundred men who have been sworn into the United States service, including several field officers, the Major and Lieutenant Colonel commanding. The corps will be commanded by Colonel Emil Von Schoening, who, as yet, has not been sworn into service, but will be as soon as the regiment has been recruited to its full number. Four companies from Newark and Philadelphia will shortly join this corps, under Captain Schwarz, recruiting in Newark, and Captain Garvin, from Philadelphia. In addition, Captain Thum is recruiting an engineer corps.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

We stated a few days since that this regiment was about reorganizing to serve during three years or the war. Application has since been made to Governor Morgan, Commander-in-Chief of the New York State Militia, for permission to do so, and he gladly gave his assent. Recruiting will therefore commence immediately, and the regiment will leave with nearly all its former officers. As Colonel Butterfield now holds a position in the regular army, it is probable that Lieutenant Colonel Weeks will be invested with the command.

THE CAMERON LEGION.

This regiment had one company mustered into the service on Wednesday last, and Colonel Dunham expects to have three more ready for mustering in the course of ten days. Uniforms and arms will be furnished immediately after such mustering. Captain Butler, formerly of the Sixty-ninth regiment, has joined this corps, and has now nearly a full company. His recruiting office is at the corner of Cedar and Washington streets. The headquarters are at No. 44 Greenwich street.

CONSTITUTION GREYS.

This new regiment, organizing under the State Militia laws, already has seven companies nearly full, notwithstanding many of their number have gone off to the war, several of them being commissioned. It is the object of Colonel Dygert and his fellow officers to complete the organization as speedily as possible, that they may receive their commissions and be supplied with arms. The headquarters are at the Jefferson market drill rooms.

IRA HARRIS GUARDS—CAVALRY.

Theodore Bacon, of New Haven, late Adjutant of the First Connecticut regiment, has been offered a high position in the Ira Harris Guards. This regiment has filled up rapidly, and Colonel De Forest has obtained permission from the War Department to increase his command to 1,400 men. Captains Green, Daly, Wright, Isaacs, Lyon, Orne and Pratt have their companies encamped at Camp Herndon, Staten Island.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The regiments of the Irish brigade are designated, and are as follows:—First regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth; Second regiment, to be raised in Philadelphia; the Third regiment, in Boston; the Fourth in New York, and commanded by Colonel Thomas Francis Meagher; and the Fifth regiment to consist of two companies of artillery, and four or six troops of cavalry. Colonel Meagher having authority from the War Department, and also from the Governor of this State, to raise the Irish brigade, he has designated the regiments as above stated. The following are the recruiting offices for the First regiment:—Company A, No. 583 Seventh avenue; Company B, corner of Suffolk and Hester streets; Company C, No. 131 avenue A; Company D, No. 94 Chatham street; Company E, No. 174 South street; Company G, City Hall Park; Company H, No. 106 Mulberry street; Company I, No. 44 Prince street; Company K, No. 127 Liberty street.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH (HIGHLAND) REGIMENT.

This fine regiment is recruiting briskly. The headquarters are at the Mercer House, whence a detachment of recruits is sent off to the seat of war every day. The present commander is Colonel Isaac I. Stevens, who distinguished himself in the Mexican and Indian wars, and commanded several important expeditions. Under Colonel Stevens there is no doubt that the Highlanders will attain that efficiency as soldiers for which their countrymen are famed, while in drill and discipline they are likely to be second to none in the service. There is very little fear but that they will give a good account of themselves when next they meet the enemy.

THE YATES RIFLES.

Colonel Charles H. Pierson has been called to the command of this regiment. The lieutenant colonelcy was tendered to and accepted by Captain Trafford, of Company B, Seventy-first regiment—a young and efficient officer who saw service in Virginia with his regiment and took part in the engagement at Stone Bridge. Hereafter the headquarters of the Yates Rifles will be at the Seventy-first regiment armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets. Lieutenant Colonel Trafford was a great favorite in the Seventy-first, and will undoubtedly bring a large number of his old comrades into the Rifles with him.

THE ROBINSON ZOUAVES.

Inspector James S. Hoyler, of the Fifteenth ward, on Friday evening presented the Robinson Zouaves with a beautiful regimental flag. This company is composed of the pupils of grammar school No. 10, in Wooster street, and is commanded by Captain Robinson, an experienced military instructor, who has been attached to the regular army for five years. Though brevetted for gallant conduct during the Mexican war, he has not as yet been assigned any position in the army.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES LANCERS.

The headquarters of this regiment in New York, is located at No. 1 Park place, corner of Broadway. The commandant is Colonel Smolenski.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, which is in camp at Camp Vanderbilt, Staten Island, and numbers three hundred men, is being mustered into the United States service by companies. One hundred men from Orange county arrived this week under command of Captain E. Goodwin.

NEW YORK'S OWN REGIMENT.

The organization of this regiment is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Its commandant is Colonel Ming, and the headquarters are at 16 Centre street.

FIRST REGIMENT CLINTON GUARD.

Captain Broady's company from Hamilton, Madison county, came into camp this week. They are almost all six footers and sharpshooters. The companies from Schoharie and Duchess counties came in the first of the week.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

This regiment is rapidly filling up. Another company, under command of Captain James W. Brite and Lieutenant I. E. Hale, was mustered in on Friday.

THE GALLATIN RIFLES.

Colonel Theodore Lichtenheim, are now rapidly filling up. Recruiting offices have been established in Buffalo, Syracuse, Bankirk, Binghamton and Poughkeepsie, besides a number in this city. The regimental headquarters are at 24 North William street.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Egan, of this regiment, has returned to the city, and been detailed to recruit one hundred and fifty men. The recruiting office is at their old quarters, 564 Broadway.

LESLEY GUARD.

This regiment, of which J. B. Montgomery is Colonel, has six companies mustered in and in camp at Scarsdale, and two more on their way from the country. The headquarters are at No. 430 Broome street.

CAPTAIN MOTT'S ARTILLERY BATTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SMITH'S BRIGADE, CAMP ADVANCE, FORT SMITH, VA., Sept. 13, 1861.

In your issue of the 12th you have placed my command as belonging to the Second regiment New York State Militia. It being a mistake, I feel confident you will correct it by publishing the extract of the enclosed order. I was detached (temporarily) from the regiment shortly after its arrival in Washington, and on August 29 permanently detached. My battery now consists of four Parrott ten-pounder guns, one twelve-pounder field howitzer and the field thirty-two-pound howitzer you speak of in the fight of the 11th. I state this in justice to the officers and men of my command, to whom all praise is due for their demeanor in action. I would state that the night after the fight a lieutenant and six men, of the Third Vermont Volunteers (the majority of the brigade being Vermonters, as is the General), went to recover the body of one of their killed. They lost their way and got into the enemy's lines, and succeeded, not only in bringing back their own dead, but one of the Indians they found there, the lieutenant leaving his men under cover of a corn field, and taking the bodies into a wagon that was passing, and parting within thirty yards of a large body of their cavalry, who must have taken him for some country man.
THADDEUS P. MOTT.

THE WILLETT'S POINT DIFFICULTY.

Colonel E. Fardella, of the Union Brigade, sends us the following statement in refutation of the charge against Captain Crasto, that he had sold his company for the sum of $300:—

I hereby certify that on the 5th of September Captain Crasto came to see me at the Havana Hotel, in Bleecker street, and offered me his company. I accepted the offer, to please him, although he told me that he had no means to defray the traveling expenses of his company to my camp, and that he was indebted to his Lieutenant (Barbella) to the amount of $35. I promised to pay his men's traveling expenses and his debt to the Lieutenant whenever he would take them to my camp.
COLONEL E. FARDELLA.

THE CAMP AT SCARSDALE.

Mr. F. S. Marison, of Westchester county, writes to us on behalf of himself and neighbors, to complain of the depredations by the soldiers in camp at Scarsdale, upon the orchards and grounds in the vicinity. It would be well for the officers in charge of the camp to enforce rigid discipline among the men on this point.

Fires in New York.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL PERSONS.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the two story brick building 239 East Twelfth street. The flames spread rapidly, and cut off all escape by the stairs of the inmates of the house. William Schmidt, his wife and child and nephew, had to make their escape from the front windows. They were nearly suffocated. The firemen were promptly at the premises and extinguished the fire before it extended to the adjoining tenement house. The loss of Mr. Schmidt on furniture and clothing will be about $150; no insurance. The room in which the fire started was used as a feed and hay room; the first floor of the building being occupied as a stable by John Vibig. Loss on feed, &c., about $50; no insurance. The building is also owned by Mr. Vibig. It is damaged about $100. Insured for $600 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown at present.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lamp and camphene store of Charles Reichman, No. 256 Grand street. The flames were promptly extinguished by the firemen. Damage to the stock about $300. Insured for $4,000, equally divided in the following insurance companies, viz:—Williamsburg City, Brooklyn, [illegible] Pacific. The building is owned by Jonathan W. [illegible]. It is damaged about $30, and is insured in the [illegible] Insurance Company. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by some phosphorus.

The Prince Imperial of France at Drill at the Chalons Camp.

A CAPTAIN AND A MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE NAPPING.

The Prince Imperial of France has left Paris, in company with the Emperor, for Biarritz, to join his mother, the Empress.

He had previously spent a week at the great camp at Chalons, where he enjoyed himself hugely in riding about on his pony, visiting the outposts, and chatting with the men whenever he could find an opportunity. On the other hand, the soldiers were delighted with his presence and company; for it is a peculiarity of the French troops to be passionately fond of children, and the grim visaged warrior who would burn down an Arab village without a sigh will nurse an infant tenderly, and shed tears at the prattle of an engaging little child.

Marshal Canrobert arrived at Chalons lately, on a visit to the Emperor and General MacMahon, who commands the camp. After dinner he asked the young Prince (now about seven years old) if he understood the manual-at-arms exercise. The boy immediately ran out and, returning with his musket, placed himself at "attention" outside the tent, and waited the pleasure of the Marshal to drill.

Marshal Canrobert immediately went out and gave the word, "Shoulder," "Carry," and "Order arms," all of which were promptly executed. He then ordered, "Prepare to prime and load." "Prime"—to put powder under the pan of a flint lock musket—when the Prince threw down his piece and laughingly shouted, "Marshal, you forget your *regulations* (rudiments of his education); this is the time of percussion caps." At this he started off to announce the fact of the obliviousness of the great commander to his father, the Emperor.

The incident has caused the most lively sensation among the eighty thousand men in camp, and bursts of laughter follow its recital every evening in the tents, the soldiers observing that the young "moutard"—mustard or a "spicy fellow"—is too sharp for the old man, and is a true scion of the "old stock"—Napoleon the First.

The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—SITUATION AND YIELD OF THE DIGGINGS.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia, has presented a report to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of the colony, on the above subject, which has already attracted considerable attention in the United States. We reproduce the main points of the paper to-day. The Secretary says:—The existence of auriferous deposits in Nova Scotia was unsuspected till 1860. In March, this year, a man, stooping to drink at a brook, found a piece of gold shining among the pebbles over which the stream flowed. He picked it up, and searching, found more. This was about half a mile to the eastward of the debouchment of the Tangier river, a stream of no great magnitude, taking its rise not very far from the sources of the Musquodoboit, flowing through a chain of lakes which drain, for many miles on either side, a rugged and wilderness country, and falling into the Atlantic about forty miles to the eastward of Halifax. Your Excellency visited the mines in May, and your attention was arrested by the fact that two men from one of the agricultural districts had taken, from a pit, dug four feet wide by five feet deep, seventy-five dollars' worth of gold, three days prior to your visit. As six dollars would have paid these men for their labor, it was apparent that they had made a profit of sixty-nine dollars in three days. This profit was not derived from the chance discovery of a nugget, but from crushing the quartz, veins of which, there was good reason to believe, ran for miles along the sea coast, or from washing the crumbling rock and soil by which they were surrounded. The Tangier mines have been visited during the summer by your Excellency, by Rear Admiral Milne, by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. They were visited last week by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick. The lowest depth yet reached is forty-five feet, and the largest nugget found is valued at $300. The gold is in quartz veins, running through slate or earth, resting upon granite, in the form of scales, jagged and torn bits, like shot or bullets fired against a wall. It is sometimes globular, but seldom completely round. The veins run east and west. It is found in the soil immediately around the veins, but placer washing has not been very profitable at Tangier, or perhaps has not been attempted on a scale sufficiently extensive to command a fair return.

The quartz veins run in all directions through the promontory, and are visible to the naked eye without labor. Deep and the circumstances were discovered to be auriferous in June, and a great number of persons rushed in and began to stake off claims. Though single lots were taken up by a good many, it was evident that the experience gathered at Tangier had taught the value of combination. Companies were formed, and larger areas applied for. The shore washings have proved very rich. Mr. Campbell having associated himself with William Conard, Esq. and Mr. R. G. Fraser, proceeded to work the four shore claims, which formed the frontage of some seventy upland lots taken by this company in the rear. Though no accurate return has been given by these gentlemen, there is every reason to believe that a very large sum has been taken from these shore claims within a month, and the rights of these three gentlemen have since been sold to a larger company for £1,200, they retaining all that had been obtained up to the day of sale. At Tangier, Lunenburg, Lawrencetown, and Lake Thomas, the facts collected are indisputable; and the interest taken in these mines by capitalists at home and abroad, and by a very large number of the industrious classes, warrant your Excellency in assuming, and so reported to the Secretary of State, that gold mining in these localities, whatever may occur elsewhere, will be permanently established as a new branch of industry, tempting to the capitalist and attractive to the immigrant.

Brooklyn City News.

UNION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A meeting of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, without regard to politics, was held at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, last evening—Gen. Philip S. Crooke, presiding, and Hon. Francis B. Stryker and Benjamin Prince, Esq., acting as Secretaries. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and endorsing the ticket made by the People's Convention at Syracuse. The following well known and highly respectable citizens were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements to secure the nomination of honest and capable men for county officers this fall:—Ex-Mayor Powell, Gen. Cooke, John J. Studwell, ex-Mayor Francis B. Stryker, ex-Mayor Samuel Smith, Hon. Moses F. Odell, John E. Cammeyer, Walter Barre, Benjamin Prince, James H. Brundage, Elias Howe, Jr., James M. Waterbury, Daniel F. Miller, George Thompson, John J. Vanderbilt, William W. Cropsey, New Utrecht; William H. Parks, J. Sutherland, C. Reddy, William Morgan, Capt. Bedell, Flatbush William H. Hazzard, Gillian Schenck, New Lots, and others.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The following appointments of Inspectors have been made in the Custom House:—

Appointed.	Resigned.
James Whitney,	Patrick Rigny,
Walter W. Kimball,	J. H. Hoogkirk,
William Haw, Jr.,	Dennis F. Root,
George B. Eaton,	William Cantwell,
James Sanon,	Edward Van Wast,
Edmund Martin,	Maurice Daly,
Lewis Hoppe,	George Huron,
Samuel Reynolds,	John Howe,
J. Frederick Greene,	A. H. Stewart,
Edwin A. Sturgos,	George H. Dees,
Lafayette Harrison, reappointed.	George Pearson.

Discontinuance of the New Hampshire Gazette.

BOSTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, published at Portsmouth, one hundred and five years old, is discontinued from today.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14, 1861.

The Canadian screw steamship North American sailed from this port at twenty minutes past nine o'clock this morning, with 114 passengers.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1861.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 70½; Reading Railroad, 17⅞; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 31⅞. Exchange on New York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1861.

Flour dull. Wheat buoyant: sales 15,000 bushels red, $1 10 a $1 15; white, $1 27. Corn steady at 54½c. a 55c. Rye has advanced ½c. Rio, 14½c. a 15c.; Laguayra, 16c. Sugar advanced ⅛c. Whiskey firm at 18c. Provisions dull. Lard, 9¼c. a 9½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14, 1861.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet: sales of 6,000 bushels choice amber Detroit at $1 01. Corn in good demand and market firm: sales of 75,000 bushels at 35c. Rye in request: sales of 8,000 bushels at 42½c. a 45c. for fair to choice. Whiskey quiet. Canal freights—Boats scarce and rates firm, at 13c. a 14c. on corn and wheat to New York, and 2c. less to Albany and Troy. Imports—9,103 bbls. flour, 166,000 bushels wheat, 144,000 do. corn, 6,000 oats. Canal exports—117,000 bushels wheat, 173,000 corn, 6,000 do. rye.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLCOCKS' POROUS PLASTER.
THE GREAT, WILD, COUNTER-IRRITANT REMEDY.
The use of these Plasters is becoming every day wider. Every person who suffers [illegible] of the recovery of long lost use of limbs, cured by their use.
CALL AT THE CANAL STREET, OR AT UNION SQUARE,
and get a bill of particulars, with high testimonials from physicians of their merits.
SOLD AS ABOVE,
where the last make is on hand. Price 25 cents each, or six plasters for $1. Respectable dealers keep them.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.
The above association will hold a meeting to ratify the ticket nominated at Syracuse. All citizens of the ward who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war are invited to attend. Prominent speakers will address the meeting on the questions of the day.
[illegible] HARRIS, Secs.
JAS. CAMPBELL, President.
WM. HALL, Vice President.
[illegible]